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THE MARRIAGE OF MARTHA DANDRIDGE CUSTIS AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LVII, No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1923

WHOLE No. 366

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

By Charles Moore

Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts



NE February day in 1758, Colonel George Washington, accompanied by his body servant Bishop, rode out of the gates of Mount Vernon on his way to Williamsburg on business connected with his duties as commander of the Virginia forces. Throughout the previous autumn he had been suffering from stomach trouble that had become so acute during November that he could not walk and so he had been forced to repair to his home for recovery. He had gone back to Fort Louden in January, much to the apprehension of Doctor Craik, and of his superior officers and his friends, all of whom urged the plea that his prospective services to his country were too valuable to be risked by a premature return to duty—none of which things moved him. Indeed, his condition had been so precarious that the report of his death had again gone abroad.

Pursuing his way, Washington rode first through the estate of William

Fairfax, known as "Belvoir," and next through that of George Mason, who was then completing Gunston Hall and who was in need of ready money to pay the workmen—if one may venture that explanation of the importunate request he had sent to Mount Vernon almost demanding the payment to bearer of an account for military supplies.

Washington's way led through Dumfries, a settlement of Scotch traders, whose once fine mansions are now given over to transient tenants; then through the old Town of Falmouth, nestling on the hills of the Rappahanock near the falls, from which heights in December, 1862, Burnside's army looked across the river to their well-intrenched foes. Washington may have passed the night at Ferry Farm, where his mother was then living. To-day the railroad to Richmond passes through Fredericksburg; but in all the ten old Virginia counties between that railway and the Potomac there is no vestige of the iron-horse. Throughout the Northern Neck, as the country between the Potomac and Rappahanock is still called, the roads known to George Washington still run

EDITOR'S NOTE: The first of Mr. Moore's articles on George Washington appeared in the November, 1922, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.



Photo by Handy.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

through field and forest, over hills and down dales much as they did in his day. Motor-bus and river-boat are now the only regular connection with the industrial world; ferries are still in use, with ferrymen as leisurely and independent as they were a century and a half ago; the county courthouse and the church in the woods are still social centres. The great plantation with its self-contained community life was dissolved by the Civil War. In the towns an occasional granite soldier of the Confederacy, rough hewn at the quarries in Vermont rises from a group of obsolete cannon and cannon-balls. On the walls of the houses hang pictures of General Robert E. Lee. Enterprising youth, male and female seek the opportunities afforded by the city. Occasionally men who have become wealthy elsewhere have come to tide-water Virginia to rejuvenate the old homes and find refuge in a region where time is not the essence of life's contract. Many of the old estates are still in the possession of families that have never recovered from the ravages of the Civil War; but their glory has departed, and with difficulty one traces the outlines of formal gardens, or in some God's-acre near the once stately mansion scrapes the moss from the tombstone of a man whose name shines resplendent in American history. The most permanent thing among permanent things is Virginia hospitality, exercised towards all whose credentials or manners give claim to it.

It was the 25th of February, 1758, when Colonel Washington came to a ferry on the Pamunkey, not far from where it changes its name to York River. In those days a gentleman on his travels usually dined in the afternoon or supped and passed the night with an acquaintance. The inns, or ordinaries, were for people of less consideration. Whether by accident or design, Washington dined that day

with a Mr. Chamberlain, who lived near the crossing. There he met, possibly for the first time, Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis, and the mother of two children. If Washington was looking for a mistress for Mount Vernon none could have been more suitable than the marriage of this man and this woman. They were born in the same year; both were independent financially; they moved in the same social circles; both were well born and well bred; they had the same ambitions and the same outlook on life. Mount Vernon needed a housekeeper; she needed some one to guide and direct the education of her children and to care for their and her considerable property.

Those who look for romance find it in the story that the young soldier was quickly smitten with the attractions of the beautiful widow; that he lingered in her presence while the impatient Bishop led the horses around and around the drive while despatches of the royal government were allowed to wait; that it was not until the next morning that farewells were said, and then only for a brief interval before the returning officer should call at White House, the home of his *inamorata*, to plead his suit and win her consent. There is not so much romance in Washington's life that one would willingly forego a whit of it; but as a matter of fact there were no despatches, Washington having gone to Williamsburg on his own motion, perhaps for the very purpose of renewing an acquaintance with Mrs. Custis possibly begun in Williamsburg some time before this meeting. The real test of their romance, however, is found in a life-companionship of forty years lived in home, in camp and in official residence, and ever with admiration, helpfulness and consideration on both sides.

Colonel Washington being the leader of

the Virginia forces in a British war for the conquest of North America, both the interests of his country and his own honor required that he continue in his command to the end of the campaign for the recovery of the Ohio country. And inasmuch as this end was not then in sight, "the happy hour when they made their pledges to each other" was to remain their

Her fitful and uncertain letters had stopped during the spring, although probably he saw her at Belvoir on his way to and from Williamsburg in May, and probably he then told her of the change in his fortunes. He wrote to her in September, expressing in his own vehement fashion his impatience at the delays in the campaign, due to mismanagement and, as he



Photo by Handy.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH WHICH COLONEL AND MRS. WASHINGTON VISITED THE DAY AFTER THEIR MARRIAGE.

secret, although, like most secrets of that kind, it gradually became known to the friends of both.

In April, Beverly Robinson, writing from New York, conveyed the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Thus the episode with Mary Phillipse was closed. There remained the adjustment of the friendship with Mrs. George William Fairfax, whose proprietary interest in her protégé must cease with his marriage.

believed, to the politics played by the Pennsylvanians in the matter of cutting a new road to the Ohio instead of using the old Braddock Road.

The nimble-witted Mrs. Fairfax suggested that his impatience was due not so much to his devotion to public interests as to "the animating prospects of possessing Mrs. Custis." He admitted the imputation, and acknowledged himself "a votary of love." Then, after some enigmatical ex-

pressions referring to their friendship, he continues, "You have drawn me, dear Madam, or rather I have drawn myself, into an honest confession of a simple Fact. Misconstrue not my meaning; doubt it not, nor expose it. The world has no business to know the object of my love declared in this manner to you, when I want to conceal it. One thing above all things in this world I would wish to know and only one person of your acquaintance can solve me that, or guess my meaning. But adieu to this till happier times, if I shall ever see them. The hours at present are melancholy dull—Neither the rugged toils of war, nor the gentler conflict of A[ssembly B[alls] is in my choice. I dare believe you are as happy as you say. I wish I was happy also. Mirth, good humor, ease of mind, and—what else?—cannot fail to render you so and consummate your wishes."

Attempts, based largely on this letter and another written to Mrs. Fairfax when she was old, friendless and alone at Bath, England, have been made to prove that she was "the object of George Washington's early and passionate love." His obligations to her were great. She was the merriest, brightest, most sophisticated woman of his acquaintance. She rallied him on his seriousness, teased him about his affairs, played with his professions of interest, threw about their occasional letters a tantalizing air of mystery, and so for ten years contributed to his education. If she ever sacrificed either time or affection for his sake, that fact has not appeared. Undoubtedly the training he received at her hands made him particular and discriminating in the choice of a wife. She, on her part, never swerved from her straight wifely path. There was never any diminution in the intercourse between the Fairfax and Washington

families, save such as separation and death created.

In July, Mount Vernon was put into condition to receive its new mistress. The roof was raised; Triplett burned bricks for the under-pinning, and under the competent direction of Mr. Patterson the repairs were made to the complete satisfaction of William Fairfax, whom Washington asked to have an eye to the job.¹

On the 28th of November, 1758, Washington wrote to Governor Farquier that "Fort du Quesne—or the ground rather on which it stood—was possessed by His Majesty's troops on the 25th instant. The enemy after letting us get within a day's march of the place burned the fort and ran away (by the light of it) at night The possession of this post has been a matter of great surprise to the whole army—and we cannot attribute it to more probable causes than those of weakness, want of provisions and desertion of their Indians who providentially fell into our hands at Loyal Hannon, at a time when we despaired of proceeding, and a council of war had determined that it was not advisable to advance beyond the place above mentioned this season." On December 9th, Washington again wrote to the Governor that he was setting out (although much indisposed) for his own home; and that if he could get the better of his present disorder he "should hope for the honor of kissing his hand about the 25th instant."

On December 30th, he was in Williamsburg and on Saturday, January 6, 1759, he was married to Mrs. Custis, probably at the bride's home, White House, on York River, New Kent County. The bride wore white brocaded silk interwoven with silver thread and an embroidered satin petticoat, from beneath which peeped the purple satin slippers trimmed with silver

¹ Fairfax, July 25, 1758.

lace that are still preserved at the home of her descendants, Tudor Place, in Washington. Her ornaments were pearl necklace, earrings and bracelets. He appeared in citizen's dress of blue cloth, the coat of embroidered white satin, shoe and knee buckles of gold, a dress sword, and powdered hair. Among the guests were Speaker Robinson and several members of the House of Burgesses, who rode over

from Williamsburg; but the wedding was a quiet one. The next day Colonel and Mrs. Washington attended St. Peter's Church, the rector of which, Rev. David Mossom, had performed the ceremony on the previous day. Probably the drive to and from church and the greetings that followed the religious service gave rise to the impression that there was a church wedding.



PRIZE WINNERS IN THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

The prize winning states in the four groups are:—

Group I—Connecticut.

Group II—California.

Group III—Washington.

Group IV—Florida.

The history of the contest is as follows:—

The Committee, Mrs. Charles White Nash, Chairman, appointed to handle the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, awarded \$400 to be used in prizes to promote the circulation of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

It was decided to divide the money into four prizes to be awarded to the states securing the greatest number of subscriptions *in proportion to their membership*.

The states were divided into four groups, *viz.*

Group I—States having a membership of over 5000: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri and Iowa. Prize offered—\$125.

Group II—States having a membership of less than 5000 and over 2000: Michigan, Georgia, Indiana, California, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Texas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Kansas and Nebraska. Prize offered—\$100.

Group III—States having a membership of from 1000 to 2000: Vermont, Tennessee, Maine, Colorado, Virginia, Kentucky, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Alabama, Rhode Island, Maryland, Oklahoma and Mississippi. Prize offered—\$100.

Group IV—States having a membership of less than 1000: Oregon, Florida, Arkansas, Montana, South Dakota, Louisiana, Idaho, North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, Arizona, Hawaii, Orient, Philippine Islands and Cuba. Prize offered—\$75.

The contest began July 15th and closed December 31, 1922. The percentage is computed from the total membership of each state as recorded on the books of the Treasurer General at midnight, July 14th.

State	Membership	Subscriptions	Percentage
Connecticut ...	5941	395	.066
California	3281	209	.063
Washington ...	1803	167	.092
Florida	993	133	.133

The contest was close and very interesting.

The Chairman is most grateful to the State and Chapter Chairmen who took such active, enthusiastic interest in the contest and did such splendid work for the Magazine. To them and to each subscriber we extend our sincere thanks.

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



N this message I propose to stress the work of our National Committees. We are nearing the date when our National Chairmen will call on their State Committees for their reports of the work undertaken in the states under their leadership.

I urge most earnestly that the few remaining weeks be devoted to speeding up this national work in all our states that your reports to Congress may be worthy of you. Through our National Standing Committees our Society functions nationally along the definite lines laid down in our Constitution for memorial, historical, commemorative and educational work. Let us run over the list of these committees: they tell their own story in their titles: Preservation of Historic Spots; Correct Use of the Flag; National Old Trails Road; Historical and Literary Reciprocity; Conservation and Thrift; Liquidation and Endowment Fund; Real Daughters; Revolutionary Relics; Genealogical Research; Historical Research and Preservation of Records; Memorial Continental Hall Library and the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Space forbids detailed reference to these committees. They are all important and worthy of the support of the chapters. Some have been stressed before, such as the Patriotic Education Committee, with its subdivisions which handle the Manual for Immigrants; our Americanization work at Ellis Island and elsewhere; the Southern Mountain Schools and other educational institutions.

There are a few others that need special mention at this time, as redoubled effort seems necessary in their departments. The chief activity of the Committee on Historic Spots is our effort to induce the Government to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to save the battlefield and fortifications of Yorktown and convert them into a National Military Park. To this end a bill is pending in Congress asking that a committee be appointed to have a survey of the fortification made in order to determine the location of the most important historic spots in this immortal battlefield. The bill is known as H.R., 6774. Your influence with your Sena-

tors and Representatives is urged, that they may realize that we are in earnest in our desire to preserve this historic shrine. At Yorktown began our independence as a nation. In this connection it is pertinent to recall what the British Ambassador, Sir Aukland Geddes, said of Yorktown in his address at our last Congress. He stated: "It was from the independence won by what were the thirteen colonies, from the influences which flowed from that winning, that a great part of the freedom of the British people in their own lands was won. It was the lesson of Yorktown, taught us by the French and the Americans, that made the British Empire possible. We learned there how to handle distant communities and we have been grateful ever since. And around the lesson we learned on that historic field, around the memories that were burned into the British mind, there now circle the freedom of the dominions and the growing freedom of the different parts of the British Empire." That is a good deal for the defeated side to say, is it not? And if those who were defeated can see in the victory at Yorktown such momentous and beneficial consequences for themselves, can Americans see less? Therefore, write at once and urge the passage of our bill to save Yorktown for the nation.

There is still much to be done to teach our people the correct use of our flag. There is a great amount of ignorant misuse. The abuse of the flag as mere decorative material is flagrantly universal. Wherever I go, I see it tied in knots and rosettes and loopings and hung upside down. Will you not use your influence to promote the use of the flag only as a flag on its staff and to use it sparingly, thus emphasizing its meaning when displayed? Nowhere in England and France did I find their flags used as decorations; instead they flew from their staffs in dignified impressiveness, as when the streets of Metz blazed forth with the flags of France and America in welcome to the American Legion. I contrast Metz when I see the streets of American cities festooned with our flag, its dignity and sacredness lost. Use red, white and blue blunting for decorating purposes and not the flag.

Another committee should have whole-hearted support. This is the Committee on Conservation and Thrift. We are the most wasteful nation of the world. Abundance of riches has made us careless with wealth—the wealth of forest, field and stream, of mines and manufactures. As a nation we are careless with our individual resources and extravagant in our expenditures. "New England Thrift" is proverbial, but New England is not the whole country and even New England has many sins of extravagant carelessness to answer for. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in a New Year's appeal to the country for greater economy, stated that the Government had reduced its debt by one billion dollars and was cutting expenditures "to the limit," thus taking the lead in saving. "Let us make 1923 a better and more prosperous year than 1922," he said; "it can be done, if all of us will unite to *save more and waste less.*" It would be "little short of a national calamity," he said, "if the lessons of thrift and sound investment learned during the war should be lost in these days of reconstruction when the need of avoiding waste and extravagance is as great as ever." Let us remember that the wealth of a nation lies in the savings of its people.

There is one more subject I wish to touch upon before I conclude. This nation is still

without an Archives Building for the safe be-stowal of its priceless records. It is the only nation to be so careless of its documents—and another instance of our extravagant waste, this time the waste of valuable historic material by fire and decay. Already the list of fires in Government buildings from 1801 to 1916 is an appalling record of irreparable loss. Hundreds of thousands of records, documents, rare books, medals and relics have been thus destroyed. The project providing for "the erection of a National Archives Building in keeping with the dignity and wealth of these United States" has been urged for years. The purchase of a lot has been authorized, also appropriations for the erection of a building, but this latter has been stricken out of the Budget. This is a matter for protest to Senators and Representatives. As a Society our last Congress reindorsed the measure for the erection of a National Archives Building. Follow that up with appeals to your Congressmen. The need is great. We who are organized to preserve historic documents and perpetuate the memory of our glorious past—we must not be laggards in remedying this unpardonable neglect on the part of our nation to take proper care of our priceless archives, which could never be replaced.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.





THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP OF MARRIED WOMEN

By Ellen Spencer Mussey

Honorary Dean, Washington College of Law



OR the first time in the history of the United States, Congress has recognized that a married woman may have a legal entity and recognition as a citizen separate from her husband. On September 22, 1922, after ten years of petitioning Congress, the bill was passed and became a law, which permitted a married woman who was herself an American citizen previous to her marriage to an alien, to resume her American citizenship, and it further provides that "from that date a woman citizen of the United States shall not cease to be a citizen by reason of her marriage to an alien, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens. The exception to this rule is, that a woman citizen whose husband is not eligible for citizenship, as for example a Chinese, may not be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status.

A woman who, before the passage of this Act, was an American citizen and lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien does not automatically resume her American citizenship. There appears to be in the mind of American women, who are married to aliens, the idea that the law has conferred upon them their original political status. Under the Act a woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to an alien and who

desires to be again an American citizen, must file a petition for naturalization and become naturalized upon complying with all the requirements of the law, except that no declaration of intention is required and only one year's continuous residence in the United States immediately preceding the filing of her petition is required. Neither is it necessary to file a certificate of arrival if, during the continuance of the marriage, she shall have resided in the United States. It is necessary, however, that the petition should show the date and place of her marriage and the name, date and place of birth of the husband.

This Act provided that a woman citizen of the United States who marries an alien may make a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturalization of aliens. Several cases have already been reported of women who have availed themselves of this right so that they should be citizens of the same country as their husbands.

From and after the date of this Act, an alien born woman who is married to an alien who has declared his intention of becoming an American citizen cannot file a petition for naturalization at the same time as the husband expecting to be Naturalized. She must wait until the husband has become naturalized before she can file a petition without the required declaration of intention.

This new law provides that a woman who marries a citizen of the United States whose husband is naturalized after the passage of the Act does not become a citizen by reason of such marriage or naturalization. She may be naturalized upon full compliance with all requirements of the naturalization laws, with the exception that no declaration of intention will be required and instead of a five years' residence within the United States and a year's residence within the State or Territory where the naturalization court is held, she will only be required to reside continuously in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, or Porto Rico for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

One of the great benefits of this law is that we shall no longer have women who know absolutely nothing and care less about American citizenship, made automatically citizens by the priest who marries them to the male American citizen. It has been estimated that we have received into this country during the last three years not less than twenty thousand of these women. No doubt many of them will become imbued with the spirit of this country, and so, valuable citizens, but there is still another class who have no interest in the country and who have perhaps returned to their individual native countries.

By this new law many American women have had the way opened for the disability to be removed which prevented them from full participation in national affairs, and restored to them many rights of which they were deprived; as to become members of the bar; to act as executors or administrators, and in many municipalities they were ineligible to be teachers. It has been the theory that American women married aliens in order

to acquire foreign titles, or were married by fortune seekers who desired to enjoy the wealth so often bestowed on our American women by their parents. The fact is that there are many women who lost their American citizenship without the knowledge that marriage would deprive them of it. Along the border line between the United States and Canada, many men who had declared their intention to be naturalized were allowed, under the State laws, to vote, but after the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment the law held that this privilege could not be accorded to the wife, although she may never have resided outside of the United States. It is particularly desirable that in working for the education of aliens desiring to be naturalized, that full account be taken of the new conditions under this present law of September 22, 1922. Under present conditions named, women will appear in court to receive their individual citizenship papers.

At the last meeting of the International Council of Women, which took place in Christiana, Norway, the twenty-eight countries affiliated adopted the resolutions presented by the National Council from the United States recommending that the women from all countries should work for legislation permitting the married woman to have her individual citizenship. The United States is the first to realize this intention, and when the International Council of Women meets with us, as it will in three years more, we may hope that other progressive countries will have followed the example of the United States in recognizing the right of every human being to maintain an individual citizenship free from any entangling alliances.

* Thanks are due to Mr. Raymond Crist, Commissioner of the Naturalization Bureau for information furnished, as to requirements under the new law.
E. S. M.



ADDRESS BY MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

*Delivered before the Southern Society in Memorial Continental Hall, December 6, 1922,
when M. Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger" of France, was its guest.*



In behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is my great privilege, as their President General to welcome the Southern Society and their distinguished guest to Memorial Continental Hall.

Our Hall has many times been honored by the presence on its platform of noted men and women of many nations. We still feel the thrill of pride and pleasure which was ours when for months this Hall was the scene of that brilliant gathering of nations known as the Conference on Limitation of Armament. There where you are sitting to-night, the great statesmen of the civilized world met around the council table and with faith and vision hewed a pathway toward peace. I say civilized advisedly, for the nations here assembled comprised those liberty-loving peoples whose ideals are founded upon justice, righteousness and humanity.

At the annual Congresses of our Society, held always in this Hall, we have welcomed the distinguished ambassadors of many friendly nations; we have been honored by their addresses; but none have we welcomed with greater and more genuine happiness than the representatives of our old-time friend and ally, our sister Republic of France.

To-night we are rejoiced with the presence here of one who adds still more

brilliance to the group of world-renowned statesmen who have gathered under our roof, one whom we welcome with the admiration and the honor which we have ever given to his heroic nation. This man is Clemenceau, the great war-leader of France.

We bring grateful tributes to him and to his country—that martyr country which bore the brunt of Germany's first savage onslaughts and thus saved the world from the horrors of German conquest. The sight of him kindles once more the exalted flame of patriotism which united the Allies in that supreme struggle to save liberty, humanity and civilization from destruction. United in war—shall we not strive to remain united in peace? Are the fruits of that supreme sacrifice to be lost through disunion or misunderstanding? Shall we fail to understand? No! not while the indelible remembrance of those devastated, martyred regions lives in our hearts and the devastator eludes the penalty of his crime. Who are we to ask the heroes of Verdun to disarm in the face of a still living peril?

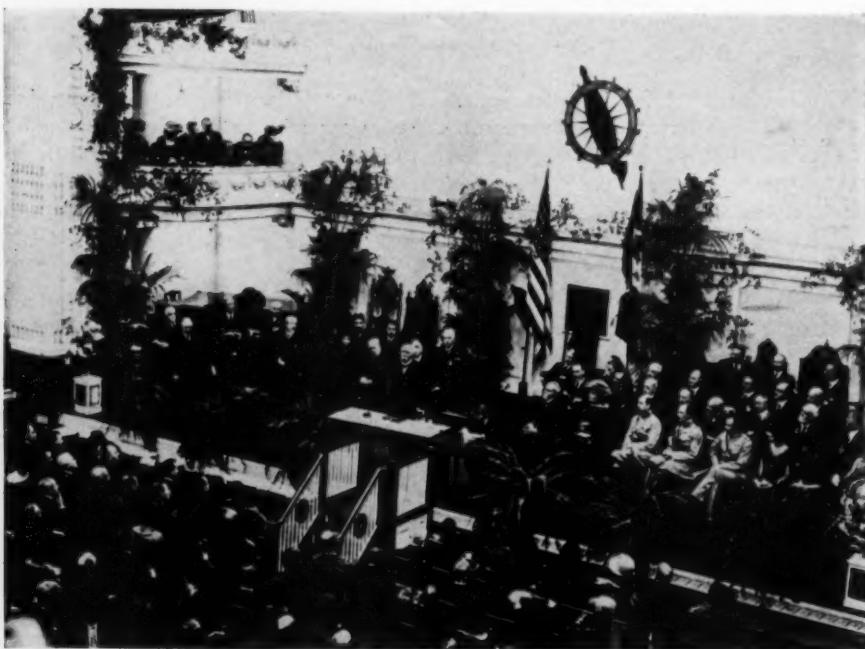
Ah no! Rather let us pay the tribute of gratitude, understanding and moral support to France the martyr, France the defender of the world's liberty.

It is not militarism that stirs France to-day; it is the sacred right of self-defense, it is the soul of Joan of Arc, the

deliverer, guarding the ruined homes, the shattered cities, the shell-torn fields from further horrors and assaults. It was the spirit of Joan of Arc that led the Allied flags to victory under the immortal Foch; it was her spirit that gathered the hosts of freedom at the Marne and at Verdun; it was she who said to the German invaders,

have seen all this and marvelled at the courage and the faith and the unceasing industry and toil which has brought it to pass. The days of miracles are not over; the visions of a Joan are not vanished or grown dim.

To the great leader who toiled for France in those terrible days we tender



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M. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, THE "TIGER" OF FRANCE, ADDRESSING IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 8, 1922. THE CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LYCEUM AND CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION.

"They shall not pass." And this mighty spirit of France is rising again from the ruins, unconquered, undaunted, immortal. What the invader struck down, France is herself building up, without reparations, without redress. I have seen the miracle of reconstruction; the toiling peasants; the fields blooming once more in the midst of devastation, as inch by inch, acre by acre, the soil has been reclaimed, the trenches filled in, the homes rebuilt. I

our understanding sympathy and profound respect. To France we tender the love and the friendship of America that has ever been hers, but now how much more abundantly.

We do not forget the France of 1776.

As descendants of the American patriots who fought shoulder to shoulder with Lafayette and Rochambeau, we pay our grateful and everlasting tribute to the heroic spirit of France.

As the mothers, wives, sweethearts, of the boys who carried the Stars and Stripes to the defense of France and the world, in 1918, we proclaim that on that day which saw our flag flying with the flags of France and the Allies, America did but her simple duty to liberty and humanity and in that deed saved her soul alive.

United in that mortal struggle, the Allied nations saved the world for peace and liberty; united we must remain, in spirit and in aims, in friendliness and co-operation, if that struggle is not to be in vain.

Let the exalted spirit of the struggle live again in our hearts, urging us to greater effort toward that unity of spirit and mutual understanding between us that make for peace.

When Christ was born in Bethlehem there was peace throughout the then known world; to simple shepherds it was given to hear the angels' song with ears attuned, it may be, to the universal peace. Yet men had not disarmed; the peace was in their hearts.

And so to-day, after twenty centuries of Christianity, surely we can incline men's hearts again to that peace which flows only from unity and good will. Thus shall we hear again the angels' song: "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Three nations can bring this vision to reality—France, England and America, holding together in righteousness, can maintain the peace of the world.



MAGAZINE INDEX IN PRESS

Index to Volume LVI (January to December, 1922) DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE is now in the hands of the printers. Those desiring a copy will please forward request for same to "Business Office," Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and it will be mailed just as soon as completed copies are ready for distribution.





"THE REPUBLICAN COURT"

By Dolores Boisfeuillet Colquitt

ONE of the most important and elaborate paintings in American art is the "Republican Court," a mammoth canvas and one of the masterpieces of Daniel Huntington, N. A., native of New York, who attained a reputation as portrait and genre painter not only in his own country but in Europe.

This painting, sometimes referred to as "Martha Washington's Reception," first attracted attention at a fair held in New York during the Civil War and was later highly commended when exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1866 and at the Centennial in Philadelphia. It represents an assemblage of notable persons of the Revolutionary period grouped and posed in a most pleasing manner, and costumed true to the era.

From an eyewitness of that time information has come down to us that, during her husband's presidency, Mrs. Washington's receptions "were numerously attended by all that was fashionable, elegant, and refined in society. * * * They were select and more courtly than have been given by any of his successors. Proud of her husband's exalted fame, and the honors due, not only to his lofty character, but to the dignified station to which a grateful country had called him, Mrs. Washington was careful in her drawing rooms to exact those courtesies to which she knew he was entitled, as well on account of personal merit, as of official consideration. * * * The charms of social intercourse were heightened by a reasonable attention, in the best circles,

to those forms and usages which indicate the well-bred assemblage, and fling around it an air of elegance and grace, which the envious only affect to decry, and the innately vulgar only ridicule. * * * None, therefore, were admitted to the levees, but those who had either a right by official station to be there, or were entitled to the privilege by established merit and character; and full dress was required of all."

In the same letter descriptive of the time it was the etiquette at a large gathering to "enter a room with a set curtsey, and after the how-dos, things are finished; all's a dead calm till the cards are introduced."

The President's residence at New York was "large, and its rooms generally of such ample dimensions as were necessary in the home of a public character apt to be surrounded by numerous visitors." Before President Washington took possession Congress had authorized "the removal of the partition between two of the large apartments, to make a drawing-room sufficiently capacious for the President's receptions and public audiences. * * * The state coach was the first carriage in the city. It was usually drawn by four horses, but when it conveyed the President to Federal Hall, always by six. The body was cream-colored, and ornamented with cupids supporting festoons, and with borderings of flowers around the panels."

Thus has the artist Huntington in his "Republican Court," truthfully pictured a superb drawing-room of excellent archi-

tecture and decoration, ladies in rich and beautiful costumes, gentlemen in official and civil regalia, and has even cleverly produced the quiet well-bred atmosphere that we know pervaded those historic gatherings.

In the painting Madam Washington appears as a handsome woman as she stands in a stately manner upon the carpeted dias before which courtiers and ladies bow their respects. Beside her stands her well-loved little granddaughter, Nelly Custis, who became the wife of Lawrence Lewis, nephew of General Washington. Mrs. Robert Morris, wife of the great financier of the Revolution, also occupies a place of honor on the dias.

Washington seems left free to mingle informally with the guests while his wife does the honors of the levee, and appears in conversation with Harriet Chew (Mrs. Charles Carroll, Jr.) and the Duke of Kent, son of King George III and father of Queen Victoria. Harriet Chew was a daughter of Benjamin Chew, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. She was a great favorite with Washington, who delighted in her company.

On Washington's right stands Miss Habersham, daughter of Major Joseph Habersham, Postmaster General in the Cabinet, formerly a member of the Continental Congress and of Revolutionary fame in Georgia.

Another lady of the Cabinet circle, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, appears in the group at the extreme left-hand corner of the painting. She was a daughter of General Schuyler, and of her it is said that she was a most agreeable "charming woman, who joined to the graces all the candor and simplicity of the American wife."

Mrs. John Adams, who was later to occupy the exalted position of "first lady of the land," is the first figure at the

extreme left of the painting and is described as "one of the most remarkable characters of her age. She was not without tenderness and womanly grace, but her distinction was a masculine understanding, energy, and decision, fitting her for the bravest and delicate parts in affairs. * * * During the war and the diplomatic career of Mr. Adams in Europe, she managed his moderate estate with a discretion which saved him from the mortification of such poverty in his last days as embittered the closing years of some of his contemporaries. At the age of forty, * * * public duties still detaining her husband abroad, she left her modest and now quiet home in Baintree to mingle in the shows of a magnificent court, where intercourse was governed by set forms and the stateliest courtesy, and it became her duty to sustain not only the dignified position of the Minister, but the social fame of her country. * * * She remained in Paris and London four years" and soon after her return to America was "summoned to New York by the election of Mr. Adams to the office of Vice President. She was forty-five and still in the most perfect maturity of her presence and intelligence. In coming to New York she had the happiness of being reunited to her daughter" Abigail (Mrs. William S. Smith) who also appears in the painting of the "Republican Court."

In the group immediately behind Mrs. Washington is John Dickinson who was brigadier-general in the Continental army, Mrs. Rufus King, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, daughter of General Schuyler, and Mrs. Genet (Cornelia Clinton of New York), wife of the Minister from France.

Mrs. Rufus King, whose husband was one of General Sullivan's aides in the Revolution, "was remarkable for her



THE REPUBLICAN
REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS PAINTING BY DANIEL HUNTINGTON



REPUBLICAN COURT
DANIEL HUNTINGTON OF MARTHA WASHINGTON'S RECEPTIONS

personal beauty; her face was oval, with finely formed nose, mouth and chin, blue eyes, a clear brunette complexion, black hair, and fine teeth. Her movements were at once graceful and gracious and her voice musical. She had been finely educated. Few women in the city were more admired than Mrs. Rufus King, though she possessed little of that fondness for display which made others more conspicuous. She was a daughter of John Aslop, an opulent merchant, whose large abilities, patriotism and well-known integrity had secured his election to the Continental Congress."

At the right of the dias upon which Madam Washington stands, Colonel John Trumbull, the artist, is bending to converse with the seated figure, who was his father, the Honorable Jonathan Trumbull "chosen friend and counsellor of Washington." Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; George Hammond, British Minister; Mrs. Wadsworth (Faith Trumbull, daughter of Jonathan Trumbull), and the before-mentioned Miss Habersham, complete this group.

In the immediate foreground of the centre of the painting attention is drawn to four ladies: Mrs. Bingham (Ann Willing), Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick (Pamela Dwight), Mrs. John Jay (Sarah Livingston), and Sophia Chew, wife of Henry Philippi.

Mrs. John Jay, wife of the Chief Justice, is turned in a graceful pose away from the observer of the scene of the painting, as if her profile had been to a certain degree followed by the artist Huntington after the portrait of her by Pine which shows Mrs. Jay in a girlish outdoor costume with a large picture hat tied with broad ribbons under her chin.

Huntington, who lived and painted long after these notables had passed away, relied on the portraits done by others for the base work of his painting, and it is remarkable how he was able to preserve the likenesses in changing the poses and reclothing the characters to fit his historic subject. Had he no other model for his portrayal of Mrs. Bingham, perhaps the painting of her by Gilbert Stuart was his inspiration for her arms, though the latter artist posed them in decidedly different positions.

Mrs. Bingham, a noted beauty, held full sway over society at Philadelphia, and was "distinguished among the women of the presidential court, and was elevated in some respects above them all, in being the centre of a court which was all her own. Her style, her beauty, her influence, the elegance of her house, the taste and aristocratic distinction of the assemblages which adorned it, have become as household words in the city which was the scene of them and indeed are historical in the annals of the higher social life of America. * * * She died before she was thirty-seven years of age. Her beauty was splendid. Her figure, which was somewhat above the middle size, was well made. Her carriage was light and elegant, while ever marked by dignity and air. Her manners were a gift. She spent some time in France and was presented at the court of Louis XVI, where she attracted particular attention."

Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, afterwards king of France during the Restoration, and who also appears in this painting of the "Republican Court," was at that time a penniless refugee in America. He was intimate with the Binghams and "offered himself to one of the daughters. The senator declined the royal alliance: 'Should you ever be restored to your hereditary position,' he

said to the Duke, ' You will be too great a match for her; if not, she is too great a match for you.' "

At the extreme right of the painting is seen Mrs. Thomas Mann Randolph with little George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Lady Washington. She was Martha Jefferson, whom John Randolph pronounced "the sweetest young thing in Virginia." Mrs. Smith, the before-mentioned daughter of Mrs. John Adams, also said of her that "delicacy and sensibility are read in her every feature, and her manners are in unison with all that is amiable and lovely."

Edmund Randolph appears in the painting, and of him it is said that his "courtly manners and fine colloquial abilities had caused him to be described as the 'first gentleman of Virginia.' "

The two genial looking gentlemen in the upper group at the extreme right of the painting are General Lincoln and General Knox, while another hero of the Revolution, the Baron Von Steuben, is in the group with Edmond Randolph and Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green.

Just below them can be seen the youthful faces of Mrs. Chauncy Goodrich and Mrs. Richard Caton, whose "amiable and graceful manners made her a general favorite, and Washington, in particular, was extremely partial to her." She was the daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose manners are described as very gracious and polished. He appears in the painting of the "Republican Court," standing beside the Reverend William White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, as if in conversation with Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, wife of the statesman, and with Catherine Duer, daughter of Lord Sterling. This last mentioned lady and Miss Livingston, whose face is seen in profile just behind Mrs. Bingham, were

mentioned as among the most distinguished women at Washington's inaugural ball.

Beside Miss Livingston is seen two South Carolinians: Mrs. Drayton and Arthur Middleton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Drayton was the widow of John Drayton, Chief Justice, President of the Provincial Congress in 1775, and who died in Philadelphia while a member of the Continental Congress. The artist Huntington seems to have modelled the portrait of Mrs. Drayton after her miniature by Saint Memin.

In the centre of the group in the background, framed by the arched doorway, is seen Robert Morris to whom "Americans certainly owed, and still owe, as much acknowledgment to his financial operation, as to the negotiations of Benjamin Franklin, or even to the arms of Washington." Lewis Morris, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is seen standing next to him, while Gouverneur Morris of New York, U. S. Minister to France, appears in profile in the same framing just to the right of General Greene. The others of the group in the doorway are: Benjamin Huntington, member of the Continental Congress and grandfather of the artist; Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Pennsylvania; James Iredell of South Carolina, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

As to the ladies seated at the right in the painting: the elder is Mrs. George Clinton, wife of the governor of New York, and the younger is Mrs. Ralph Izard of South Carolina, famed for her beauty. She had graced the courts of London and Versailles. Her hair is dressed in the same manner even to the

decoration of pearls, as is shown in her portrait painted by Gainsborough.

Bending for conversation with Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Izard is Mrs. Cutler, wife of Manasseh Cutler, minister of the Gospel, Revolutionary soldier and statesman, while just above her is seen the face of John Hancock, President of Congress. To the left of the latter, the group framed in the columns is composed of Gilbert Stuart, the artist, General O. Williams, Robert Livingston, Chancellor of New York, and Francis Hopkinson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In the foreground at the right of the painting, the figure of the lady whose back is turned, is Mrs. Winthrop, the adopted daughter of Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts. "With him she lived during the whole period of the Revolution, meeting at his house Franklin and Lafayette, and the French and American officers of distinction who visited the city. Lafayette was a great admirer of hers, and called often to see her during his visit to America. She was long a reigning belle of Boston."



NEW ENGLAND'S HILLS

By Jeanie Gould Lincoln

New England's hills, New England's hills, how beautiful they stand,
Their purple outlines seek the sky above the lovely land,
As mirrored in the calm blue lakes or on the river's breast,
They fill the heart with ecstasy, the soul with peace and rest.

O'er all the land, our favored land, are hills and mountains green,
From where the rugged Rockies rise in grandeur o'er the scene
To Maine's tall forests—but to eyes and hearts who distant roam
What hills are like New England hills, the hills we loved at home?

New England's hills—their outlines dear are graven on our hearts,
With touch so tender, hand so true, that when the vision parts,
By day or night, they come to us and 'mid fond Memory's scenes,
Thy hills, New England, rise aloft, the Paradise of dreams!





IN THE HALLOWED AREA OF OUR EARLY SEA STRUGGLES

By Frank J. Brunner

WHEN the history of the United States Navy in the World War shall be written, the records of the operations in European waters will suffer much, should their romance be minimized for the sake of official formality. For there were many romantic incidents in our Navy's service in association with the British sea forces. None of its actions, however, had the delightful and patriotic touches of coincidence as had the activities of the United States Naval Aviation Forces, operating on the coast of France. Looking back upon the early days of 1917 following the declaration of war with the German Empire, it would seem as though the French Admiralty, with characteristic tact and appreciation of the fitness of things, had directed the United States Navy's representatives entrusted with establishing aviation stations to those coastal sections associated with the early struggles of America to attain sea power—struggles which were so graciously encouraged, assisted and sustained valiantly by France more than a century ago.

From the very first the Navy's air activities were in the area hallowed by our heroes, whose deeds of daring in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, in the waters about the French coast and the British Isles are foremost among our proudest traditions of the sea. Of the twenty-five naval air stations in operation when the war ended on Novem-

ber 11, 1918, almost a score were located at or near ports which came to know the aroused spirit of America from its brave, intrepid, fighting seamen whose remarkable victories will ever be an inspiration to the nation no less than to our Navy.

Our pioneer Naval Air Force detachment, which also had the distinction of being the first armed force from the United States to touch French soil, arrived on June 5, 1917, at Pauillac on the Gironde River. This town was later to see the extensive base of aero operations, where American bluejackets constructed 179 buildings, including 120 barracks accommodating 12,000 men, the station and aviation field covering 220 acres. The slogan of this detachment appropriately might have been "Lafayette, we are here," for within one-half mile of the point of debarkation stands the stone pier from which Count de Lafayette sailed for America to help the Colonists in their battle for independence.

The second detachment of our naval air forces landed June 9, 1917, at St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire River, a few miles from Paimboeuf, the port where Captain John Paul Jones, "Father of the American Navy," arrived in the *Ranger* after a voyage of thirty-one days from Portsmouth, on his initial voyage to France. The log of the *Ranger* gives the date of anchoring December 2 or 3, 1777, but French records fix the date at November 30, 1777. This is usually

spoken of as Jones's arrival at Nantes, on the Loire, at the mouth of which Paimboeuf is situated.

At Paimboeuf, our Navy installed an airship station with a view to protecting the transports bringing thousands of men and shiploads of material to St. Nazaire. Paimboeuf knew Paul Jones well, for his vessel lay at anchor off the town for more than two months, the *Ranger* sailing February 12, 1778, for Queberon Bay, where she arrived the next day.

Continuing the voyage the *Ranger* a day later arrived at the Loire River. Here a momentous incident occurred—the first gun salute to the American flag by any foreign power. It was on February 14, 1778, that the French Navy paid its respects by firing a salute, which was promptly acknowledged by Jones. And at La Croisic, within sight of the scene of this valued recognition from France of our flag, the first United States Naval Air Station was put in commission almost exactly 140 years later.

Our venturesome naval airmen, patrolling the enemy submarine-infested waters from these stations, must have felt the influence of scenes familiar to their daring forebears, for Paimboeuf had been a favorite rendezvous of American privateersmen during the War of 1812-15. The famous Captain George Coggeshall long made Paimboeuf and the nearby Lorient and Rochefort his ports for salvaging prizes. The Salem privateer *Lion*, Captain Hitch; the Baltimore privateer schooner *Kemp*, Captain Jacobs; the Philadelphia privateer *Spencer*, Captain G. Moore, and many others took into Paimboeuf nearly \$10,000,000 worth of prizes.

A particularly important air station was established by our Navy at Brest, the port of intense activities of both the American Expeditionary Forces and the

French Admiralty. Brest was familiar to Paul Jones, for he entered its almost land-locked harbor in the *Ranger* on March 23, 1778, and from this port he conducted many of his important negotiations with the French government. Again the American flag had been saluted on March 3, 1778, as the *Ranger* sailed into Comaret Bay, and on entering Brest harbor, Admiral Count D'Orvilliers, commanding the French fleet, for the third time gave greeting to the new standard of freedom.

From Brest the *Ranger* put to sea April 10, 1778, for a cruise around the British Isles, and returned to port on May 8th with the British sloop of war *Drake* as a prize. While negotiating for a fleet from the French to augment the gallant little Navy, Jones waited at Brest until December 1st, when he sailed for Lorient, arriving December 6, 1778. On February 4, 1779, Jones received from King Louis XVI the French man-o'-war *Duras* which, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, was renamed the *Bon Homme Richard*.

Brest was also the fitting out port of American privateers during the Revolution and the War of 1812. According to Maclay's "History of American Privateers," Captain Daniel McNeil had the honor in 1778, while in command of the American 20-gun privateer *General Mifflin*, to receive a salute from the French admiral at Brest. The British ambassador regarded this act as offensive and threatened to leave the country. On December 24, 1814, the privateer *Surprise*, Captain J. Barnes, of Baltimore, sailed into Brest with several British prizes and received a salute of eleven guns. Many other American vessels used this extremely friendly port when hard pressed by the British channel fleet, and although our "air sailors" were

strangers to the ancient harbor, our flag and our Navy have been known and welcomed there for more than a century. So it was fitting that our naval air station should be placed adjoining the French navy yard west of the city of Brest, and that the station foundation was laid upon stones brought from the surrounding hills and earth dredged from the harbor—truly a cementing of the long friendship between France and the United States that has resisted the political designs and changes of time.

Brest was the rendezvous in 1813 of the renowned privateer, the *True Blooded Yankee*, Captain Hailey, of Rhode Island, while cruising the Irish channel. This intrepid skipper took prizes almost daily, seized an island near the Irish coast and held it for six days, and after thirty-seven days at sea returned to Brest with seventy prisoners and valuable cargoes. Captain Hailey landed and held several small towns for ransom, and he burned seven vessels anchored in an Irish port. In May, 1813, he ran into Dublin harbor and sank a schooner which had eluded him the day previous. Sailing again from Brest, September 21, 1813, the *True Blooded Yankee* was inflicting heavy damage on British commerce in the channel when she was captured, and with her complement taken to Gibraltar, to be interned until the end of the war. In all, Captain Hailey had taken 27 vessels, one of his prizes being worth \$400,000.

The naval air station located at St. Trojan, for the protection of convoys bound in and out of the Gironde River and coastal traffic from the Gulf of Gascony to the mouth of the Loire, was situated in an area which had witnessed stirring scenes in which early American seamen were the principals. The village is at the southern end of the Ile D'Oleron, which was a rendezvous for our priva-

teers attacking British shipping in the Bay of Biscay. Commodore Joshua Barney, as lieutenant and later as captain, became famous for his sea fights near the Ile, first in the brig *Pomona*, then in the *Hyder Ally*. In 1796, owing to a disagreement with his superiors, Barney left the American service and entered the French Navy, remaining several years and attaining the rank of commodore. Commodore Thomas Truxtun, famed no less than Barney, in the ship *Independence*, won renown for his successes against the British off the Ile D'Oleron and, in 1781, with the twenty-gun privateer *St. James*, was entrusted with the perilous task of conveying to France our consul general, Mr. Barclay. Truxtun's third officer on this voyage was William Jones, afterward the Secretary of the Navy. The privateer *Yankee* "infested" these waters, being accredited with the capture of more than forty British craft in the Bay of Biscay.

The famous privateer *David Porter*, commanded by Captain George Coggeshall, operated from LaRochelle. This hardy ship and her skipper occupy a proud place in our Navy's traditions, for her crew was largely composed of men from the U. S. S. *President*. Her great exploit was the capture of several British prizes, from which a heavy cargo of stores and goods was taken and the captives released, all in sight of a British frigate, the *Porter* making her escape by a ruse which caused the frigate to fire upon the released British craft.

The naval air station at Arcachon, in the southwest extremity of the Province of the Gironde, was a strategic base for our naval vessels and privateers during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It was the rendezvous where our captains lay in wait for British shipping on the voyage from Spain, which headed

across the Bay of Biscay for the west entrance to the British channel. Off the French coast in the vicinity of Arcachon it was that Captain Harraden, in command of the privateer *General Pickering*, captured the English schooner *Golden Eagle* at night by boldly running up to the enemy and demanding surrender, threatening that he would blow the schooner out of the water with his "frigate."

On June 4, 1780, Harraden in the *General Pickering* fought an engagement in the Bay of Biscay off Bilboa, Spain, with the London privateer *Achilles* in full view of the land, thousands of Spaniards gathering to witness a naval battle. The *Achilles* mounted forty-two guns and carried 140 men. The *General Pickering* had but sixteen guns, and after three hours of fighting compelled the *Achilles* to crowd on sail and run away. Harraden, who had been compelled to relinquish the captive *Golden Eagle*, recaptured the schooner with a British prize crew and the second officer of the *Achilles* on board. At the conclusion of the battle, small boats surrounded the *General Pickering* and when Harraden went ashore the enthusiastic Spaniards raised him on their shoulders and bore him in triumph about the streets of Bilboa. This engagement was the early "precedent" for a later historic naval duel, that was fought off Cherbourg on June 19, 1864, between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* in full view of thousands of English and French spectators gathered on the shores of the English channel.

The patrolling area for our naval air forces in the Bay of Biscay, north of the Gironde River was the scene in April, 1814, of an exploit in running the British blockade of LaRochelle, which is a brilliant chapter in the records of American seamanship. The American vessels involved were the Boston priva-

teer *Ida*, Captain Jeremiah Mantor; the *Rattlesnake*, Captain David Maffitt, of Philadelphia, and the *Decatur*, Captain Brown, of Portsmouth. At a conference in LaRochelle to plan a course of action, Captain George Coggeshall of the famous privateer *David Porter*, who had previously dispatched his vessel to America, was present. The time was one of suspense, for the allied armies had invested Paris on March 30th. But the American skippers could see but one means at their command, and that was to try and break through the cordon of British warships.

On April 8, 1814, the three American vessels stood down the harbor, but the commanders of the *Rattlesnake* and the *Decatur*, deeming it footless to run the strong blockading force at anchor in the roads off LaRochelle, put back to port. The *Ida*, in plain sight of the enemy, took the desperate chance and dashed for freedom. Captain Mantor's very boldness took the English wholly by surprise. He eluded a huge ship of the line, ran across a war schooner and weathered her broadside, crossed the bow of still another warship, and got away. At nightfall fully ten British warships were in full chase, which continued all through the next day and night, the *Ida* finally outfooting her pursuers by daylight on April 10th and heading for Boston, which she reached in safety.

The *Rattlesnake* and *Decatur* soon after the *Ida*'s escape, seized opportunities and dashed out of LaRochelle, but both vessels were subsequently captured, the *Rattlesnake* by the frigate *Hyperion*, June 3, 1814, and the *Decatur* by the British squadron, September 3, 1814.

In the struggle for independence 1151 American privateers were commissioned, whose known captures were 343 British vessels, the lesser portion of them about the French coast. In the War of 1812

there were 515 privateers commissioned, and they are known to have captured 1345 British craft, a very large portion of them in foreign waters, and in exploits in and about the Bay of Biscay that will live in sea history to the end of time.

Every area that saw activities of the United States Navy in the World War, moreover, knew in our early days as a nation that genius of naval warfare of whom Napoleon had said after Trafalgar : "Had Jones lived to this day France might have had an admiral." Paul Jones, as he desired to be known, was twenty-eight years old when he joined the American cause in 1775, and in the next five years commanded the *Ranger*, the *Bon Homme Richard*, the *Serapis*, and the *Alliance*, when his reputation as the great-

est naval commander of his time was secure, when he was recognized as Britain's most formidable enemy on the sea, creator of the American Navy, the trusted adviser of Washington and Lafayette, and the friend of Louis XVI of France and Catherine of Russia, the latter of whom he served as a rear admiral in the Black Sea in the war against Turkey. He died in Paris in 1792, at the age of forty-five years.

Our Navy in the World War, through its service honored the genius, who had said : "I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men. * * * I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture could restore peace and goodwill among mankind."



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VI. NORTHWESTERN EXPANSION, 1803-1867.

I. EXPLORATION AND THE FUR TRADE.

1. Jefferson's interest in the West led him to plan the Lewis and Clark expedition even before the Louisiana Purchase. By it the Missouri River was explored, a practicable path found across the Rocky Mountains, and another point made in the American claim to Oregon.

Coman: *Economic Beginnings of the Far West*, i, 236-282.

McMaster: *History of the People of the United States*, iii, 142-144.

For more extended accounts see Lighton: *Lewis and Clark* (Riverside Biographies) Noah Brooks: *First Across the Mountains*.

2. Pike's expedition, while unsuccessful in exploring the sources of the Red River, his avowed object, explored the upper course of the Arkansas, and owing to the unskillful action of the Spanish authorities, brought back the first definite knowledge of New Mexico and the possibilities of the Santa Fé trade.

Coman: i, 44-55.

McMaster: iii, 144-145.

3. The fur trade had led French trappers to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It did not flourish under Spanish rule, but revived with the American occupation.

Coman: i, 289-309.

Encyclopædia Americana, article Fur Trade.

Astor's connection with it is fully told in Irving's *Astoria*; for a briefer account see McMaster, iv, 470-473; or Coman, i, 307-332.

4. Fremont's expeditions, actuated by the growing interest in Oregon revealed nothing not hitherto known to hunters and trappers, but surveyed the country for the first time, and scientifically indicated the route to the Columbia valley.

Thwaites: *Rocky Mountain Explorations*, 228-239.

II. OREGON.

For a general account see Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, ch. vi; or McElroy, R. M.: *Winning of the Far West*, ch. iv.

1. American claims to Oregon were founded on the discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Gray.

Laut: *Vikings of the Pacific*, ch. viii.
Coman: i, 211-221.

Treaties in 1819 and 1824 transferred to the United States whatever claims Spain and Russia had to the country between 42° and 54°40'.

McMaster: v, 18-27.
Garrison: *Westward Extension*, 34-39.

Channing: *United States*, v, 499-505, leaving England and the United States in joint occupation with the question of division or ultimate ownership still to be settled.

McMaster: v, 477-483.
Burgess: *Middle Period*, 311-317.
Barrows: *Oregon*, ch. x.

2. The Oregon Trail, up the Platte and Sweetwater and down the Snake Valley, long known to trappers, became the main highway for immigration.

Semple: *American History and its Geographic Conditions*, 200-215 the classic account is Parkman's *Oregon Trail*; good illustrative reading is Emerson Hough's *The Covered Wagon*.

3. The American influx began with the fur traders, was continued by the missionaries, of whom Marcus Whitman is best remembered; for the story of his ride see Barrows: *Oregon*, ch. xviii; from 1842 annual caravans began to move over the trail.

McMaster: vi, 108-113; 447-454.
Paxson: *Last American Frontier*, 70-85.

4. The increased immigration gave new force to the American claim, and led to a demand

for the termination of the joint occupancy. British insistence on the Columbia River as a boundary was met by a demand for "Fifty-four forty or fight!" As a compromise the line of forty-nine degrees was adopted.

McMaster: vii, 286-304; 407-420.
 Garrison: *Westward Extension*, 157-173.
 Burgess: *Middle Period*: 324-326.

III. ALASKA.

Alaska had been discovered by the Russians

in the eighteenth century and its fur trade exploited.

Laut: *Vikings of the Pacific*, ch. iii-iv.
 Coman: i, 193-204.

Its furs were now becoming exhausted, maintenance of the dependency was expensive, and its loss in war likely. The United States was glad to remove possibilities of future trouble by accepting Russia's offer to sell.

Rhodes: *United States*, vi, 211-213.
 Johnson: *Century of Expansion*, ch. vii.
 Fish, C. R.: *The Path of Empire*, ch. iii (Chronicles of America, No. 46.)



As a Descendant of the
PATRIOTS OF '76

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By enrolling my name as a subscriber to its organ

**THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**

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Address

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ALL REMITTANCES SHOULD GO TO THE TREASURER GENERAL. MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.



MARRIAGE BONDS FROM MARYVILLE, BLOUNT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Copied by Penelope J. Allen,
State Historian, Tennessee D.A.R.

David Caldwell to Molly Russell, January 21, 1791, Vance Russell, Surety	John Shankland to Lidda Hart, June 14, 1796. Joseph Hart
1795	William Wittenbarg to Mary Robinnett, Jan. 30, 1796. Jacob Sleek 1797
Robert Hooks to Abegail Alexander, Nov. 27, 1795. John Alexander	Burrel Bell to Sophia Yancey, Jan. 17, 1797. Austin Yancey
Alexander McCullough to Margaret McNutt, Sept. 20, 1795. Wm. Ewing	James Boyd to Ann Miller, Feb. 15, 1797. James Sloss
James McTeer to Martha Ferguson, Sept. 29, 1795. Berkley McGhee	Hugh L. Cochran to Margaret Reagan, Sept. 4, 1797. George Blackburn
Willis Moor to Mary Clampet, Oct. 20, 1795. John Cochran	John Cowan to Ann Gillespie, Aug. 28, 1797
Hance Russell to Elizabeth McClanahan, Sept. 1795. James Gannaway	Robert Cowan to Nancy Martin, Aug. 20, 1797. James Martin
Benjamin T. Upston to Rebeka Cusu, December 19, 1795. Robert Hook	Miles Cunningham to Mary Donney (?) May 22, 1797.
1796	Adam Dunlap to Margery Porter, Jan. 31, 1797
John Bell to Jane Craig, April 17, 1796. James Bell	David Egleton to Elizabeth Hooks, June 2, 1797
George Broyles to Catherine Vaut, June 16, 1796. Andrew Vaut	James Edmiston to Agnes Alexander, Oct. 7, 1797
Jonathan Bozel to Nancy Mills, Aug. 19, 1796. Samuel Hutchison	Esom Frankland to Rebecca Major, July 17, 1797. Samuel Major
John Childress to Mary Curtney, Nov. 8, 1796	John Frankland to Polly Erwin, Aug. 20, 1797. Wm. E. Erwin
John Coats to Sarah Rogers, January 12, 1796. James Houston	Wm. Gammell to Ann McGaughey, Oct. 12, 1797
Daniel Cochran to Ellinor Moore, March 1, 1796	John Gilmore to Elmor McKinney, March 13, 1797
James Donald to Elizabeth Hendricks, Sept. 9, 1796.	Samuel Gold to Martha Jackson, Sept. 17, 1797. Robert Wilson
Hugh Ferguson to Martha Craig, Nov. 9, 1796.	Joseph Hannah to Mary Walker, March 25, 1797
William Ewing to Betty McNutt, Nov. 9, 1796. Alexander McCullock	Mcajor Hash to Susannah Roberts, Sept. 5, 1797. John Roberts
James Hamton to Mary Gillespie, Oct. 6, 1796. Barkley McGhee	Ephraim Howard to Elizabeth Vaught, June 13, 1797
John Hannah to Jane Trimble, Feb. 15, 1796.	Andrew Jackson to Jean Sloan, June 8, 1797.
John Hannah to Martha Miller, Sept. 5, 1796. Wm. Miller	Samuel King to Agnes Hannah, Aug. 26, 1797
Josiah Hutton to Isabella McConnal, Jan. 5, 1796. James McConnal	William Lowrey to Ann Wallace, March 17, 1797. W. Wallace
Isaac McGuire to Martha Jackson, July 14, 1796.	James McClure to Margaret Gamble, Sept. 12, 1797. Samuel King
Wm. Nickel to Elizabeth Vaune, Aug. 19, 1796.	John McDowell to Pheby Frankland, Sept. 20, 1797. Francis Irwin
John Roberts to Rachel Robinett, Dec. 9, 1796.	John Netherton to Elizabeth Hardon, Aug. 9, 1797
Thomas Rogers to Mary W. Carter, July 5, 1796	

- John Stephens to Rebecca Clampet, Oct. 24, 1797.
- Samuel Terry to Sarah Hail, Oct. 3, 1797
- James Thompson to Susannah Weer, June 3, 1797. John Weer
- Hugh Walker to Nancy Cochran, June 5, 1797, Hugh Cochran, Sr.
- John Williams to Agnes Bogle, Sept. 17, 1797. Samuel Bogle
- John Weer to Jenny Weir, June 3, 1797.
- 1798
- James Berry to Rebecca Rogers—Aug. 20, 1798
- Isom Bradley to Susannah Mattucks—May 13, 1798
- John Cabe to Margaret Cooper—Feb. 21, 1798
- Joel Copeland to Rebecka Huchison, Sept. 14, 1798. John Huchison
- David Cunningham to Prissy Dennis, Jan. 13, 1798. Miles Cunningham
- James Dunlap to Margaret Palmer, Dec. 26, 1798. Stephen Graves
- James Ewing to Mary Thompson, April 30, 1798.
- John Gamble to Sarah Williams, November 21, 1798. Richard Williams
- John Garner to Rachel Henry, Oct. 17, 1798
- William Hanna to Mary Moor, May 1, 1798. John Cochran
- Samuel Henry to Elizabeth Garnor, March 26, 1798
- Isaac Legg to Mary Horsley (?) Sept. 6, 1798. Ambrose Legg
- Barton Lovelace to Mary Lann (?) June 30, 1798
- Thomas Maxwell to Esther Hogg, Sept. 17, 1798
- John McCammon to Elizabeth Tipton, May 14, 1798
- James McGaughey to Margaret McCan (?) April 12, 1798. Wm. McGaughey
- Samuel McKinzey to Jenny Tippett, Dec. 20, 1798.
- James McTeer to Jenny McTeer, Aug. 7, 1798
- John Montgomery to Peggy Alexander, Nov. 23, 1798. Geo. Wallace
- Edward Richardson to Sarah Reed, March 31, 1798. Jas. Blair
- Samuel Rowan to Jean Cowan, Aug. 7, 1798.
- Thomas Siplman to Charity Jones, July 2, 1798. Lewis Jones
- Magness Tauge to Frances Rogers, Jan. 2, 1798. John Rogers
- David Wallace to Sarah Justice, April 23, 1798. Moses Justice
- John Wallace to Jean Blackburn, May 22, 1798. John Cowan
- Jacob Willis to Margaret Majors, Aug. 20, 1798.
- 1799
- Benjamin Alexander to Ruth Wallace, Sept. 16, 1799. Robert Hook
- William Blair to Betsy McDowell, Dec. 2, 1799
- James Boyd to Hannah McMurray, Sept. 3, 1799. Gideon Blackburn
- John Boyd to Cathy Holoway, Sept. 30, 1799
- Abraham Byrd to Betsy Gillespie, March 20, 1799.
- Wm. Bradley to Mary Murphy, June 24, 1799. Thos. Murphy
- Isaac Cochran to Polly Kelly, April 10, 1799
- Isaac Cochran to Polly Kelly, April 20, 1799
- Richard Coulter to Minner Kitchin, June 19, 1799.
- John B. Cusock to Hulda Durham, Oct. 9, 1799.
- George Doherty to Nancy McDowell, April 1, 1799. John McDowell
- John Friar to Jobetha Avery, Nov. 11, 1799.
- Joseph Galahar to Margaret Gillespie, April 16, 1799.
- Andrew Gamble to Elizabeth Davidson, April 23, 1799. Wm. Armstrong
- Hugh Gamble to Betsy Whittenbarger, Dec. 21, 1799.
- William Gamble to Sarah Gillespie, Dec. 10, 1799.
- Alexander Gillespie to Margaret Young, Aug. 3, 1799
- John Gillespie to Patsy Houston, Feb. 7, 1799. Robert Gillespie
- Robert Gillespie to Betsy Houston, Feb. 7, 1799. John Gillespie
- Arthur Greer to Jenny Hart, Aug. 29, 1799.
- Wm. Girffits to Mary Matthews, June 15, 1799.
- Hugh Hackney to Ann Lambert, June 15, 1799.
- John Kelly to Nancy Mayo, Nov. 9, 1799.
- Wm. Letherdale to Elizabeth Willis, March 16, 1799. James Willis
- John Likens (?) Isabella Sloan, Aug. 22, 1799.
- James McDowell to Nancy Conner, Sept. 30, 1799.
- John McReynolds to Jane McReynolds, Nov. 27, 1799.
- Robert McTeer to Mary Sherrell, March 22, 1799.
- David Montgomery to Margaret McCollum, Jan. 7, 1799.
- Thomas Morrison to Frances Beard, August 13, 1799.
- David Parkhill to Martha Washam, Aug. 2, 1799. John Trimble
- John Sanders to Silvia Baless, May 27, 1799.
- John Tedford to Jean Henderson, Dec. 11, 1799.
- John Thompson to Margaret McDonald, May 30, 1799.
- William Wallace to Polly Wallace, June 29, 1799. Gideon Blackburn
- Patrick Woods to Jenney Hanna, June 12, 1799.

Samuel Weer to Polly Gillahan. Sept. 30, 1799.	John McComb to Lethia Davis. May 13, 1801.
Jacob Johnson	Henry Long
1800	John Rankin to Margaret Weir. Feb. 3, 1801.
William Alexander to Ana Bigham, Sept. 5, 1800. Joseph Alexander	Jesse Ray to Margaret Blair Dec. 7, 1801. Wm. Blair
Richard Blevins to Elizabeth Arenton. Nov. 5, 1800	Robert Sloan to Peggy Cooke. Dec. 26, 1801. David Cooke
Adam Borden to Betsy Huchison. Sept. 4, 1800	James Wallace to Sarah (?) Dec. 31, 1801
Michael Bowerman to Cathy Bowers. Feb. 25, 1800	Hugh Weer to Jean Weir, Jan. 28, 1801. James Weir
James Cowan to Margaret Montgomery. April 22, 1800. Samuel Cowan	Hugh Wilson to Agnes Shields. Jan. 10, 1801.
Joseph Falkner to Martha Franks. July 21, 1800	1802
Bolderin Harle to Isabella Miller. Feb. 13, 1800	Jacob Broiles to Mary Vaught. April 19, 1802.
Samuel Jones to Joanna Allin. Nov. 23, 1800	George Broiles
James McConnell to Ann McKee. Aug. 26, 1800. Andrew Gamble	Joseph Colville to Martha Smartt. Dec. 21, 1802.
Thomas Ritchie to Jenny Gannaway. May 25, 1800.	Gideon Blackburn
Branner Shields to Peggie Weir. Feb. 5, 1800.	John Gillespie to Ann Chamberlain. Oct. 18, 1802. Wm. Gillespie
Andrew Vault to Susanna Broiles. Sept. 16, 1800	Franic Johnston to Polly Johnston. Nov. 23, 1802.
1801	James Montgomery to Charity Garritson. Sept. 9, 1802.
James Culton to Peggy Weir. January 20, 1801	Wm. Moore, Jr. to Jenny Montgomery. May 5, 1802. Hugh Montgomery
John McCollum to Betsy Bolton. Feb. 9, 1801	Samuel Walker to Rebekah Davidson. March 20, 1802. John Walker
	James White to Polly Tool. July 20, 1802. John Gillespie
	James Weir to Patsy Rankin. July 12, 1802.



FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given.

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of

(\$), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.



Swift

SWIFT

The name Swift, Swiff, Swithen is variously written by the Saxons, and is found in the Annals of England. As early as 1164, several persons by name of Swift had lands allotted to them in Counties of Berk and Suffolk.

In 1300, Robert Swift and his wife, Margaret lived at Canterbury, on land granted by Edward I. One thousand three hundred and fourteen, Gilbert Swift of Devizes, in Shire of York, was a knight in Parliament. In 1398, according to the proceedings of the King's Privy Council, Mr. Swift was Secretary to the writ of Summons of Richard II. One thousand five hundred and eight, Peter Swift was auditor of St. Pauls, London, and Richard rector in Hereford. One thousand five hundred thirty five, Robert Swift was rector of Rotherham in Yorkshire, and his sons, Robert and William were auditors.

Of this family was Thomas Swift who migrated from Rotherham, 1620-1629 to Massachusetts Bay and brought with him the family Arms. Of this Rotherham family was, the Dean of St. Patrick's and also Robert Swift, who in 1550 was the proprietor of Wakefield Manor in Yorkshire, and whose son, Robert became sheriff of the County and was knighted 1599 by Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Swift was the son of Robert of Rotherham Yorkshire, England and his name appears on the town records as early as 1634 as the grantee of five acres of land, and from that date acquired many more. Freeman of the Colony 1635, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, England. His great, great, grandson, General Joseph G. Swift, 1783-1865 married Louisa M., daughter of Captain James Walker of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Used through the courtesy of Mrs. Sallie B. Cook, Washington, D. C.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Bigelow

BIGELOW

Richard de Baguley, Lord of Baguley, County of Chester 1243, married Alice, daughter of Ralph de Vernon. Their son Ralph de Baguley, who married a daughter of Hamon Massey, Baron of Dunham Massey, owned lands in Baguley and Ollerton, in the parish of Knutsford. They had three sons, Sir John, William and Hamon, but only through Hamon has the name been perpetuated.

One of his descendants, Ralph de Baguley, died 1540, leaving two sons, Randall and Nicholas, and both of them dying left two sons. Ralph Baguley, son of Philip and grandson of Randall (above), married 1583 Elizabeth Hill and had nine children. His will was proved at Chester 1617. But it was from Robert Baguley of Ollerton, buried November 4, 1582, through his son Randall who married Jane, and who died at Wrentham, County Suffolk, England, 1626, that the American branch springs.

John Bigelow, the first American ancestor, baptized 1616 in Wrentham, County Suffolk, settled at Watertown, Massachusetts 1632 and died there 1703, aged 87 years. He served in both the Pequot and King Philip's Wars and was a member of the Watertown Train Band, 1650. In a deed dated 1642 he is called "John Baguley" a descendant of the Baguleys of Baguley Hall, Chesire. He married first, Mary, daughter of John Warren and had thirteen children. He married secondly, Sarah, daughter of Joseph Bemis. The Bigelows, have been men of prominence in Massachusetts and Connecticut and Asa Bigelow born 1779 in Connecticut, founder of Malden-on-Hudson, opened the first road to the Catskills. Honorable John Bigelow, Author and Diplomat, was his son. He married June, 1850, Jane Tunis Poultney, of Baltimore, Md.



REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF ONONDAGA COUNTY, N.Y.

By Olive H. Harwood Lash

The following Roll of Honor of soldiers and sailors who lived in Onondaga County, N. Y., is copied from the bronze memorial tablet erected on the portico of the Syracuse Post Office by the Onondaga Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., and the Syracuse Chapter, S.A.R.:

Abbe, William	Case, Giles,	Fox, William	Leech, Ephraim
Adams, Roderick	Chappel, Curtiss	Faver, George	Loomis, Elijah
Albro, Stephen	Christian, Michael	Freeman, Stiles	Lynn, John
Annable, Edward A.	Clapp, Paul	French, Ebenezer	Mallory, Gill
Atkins, Chauncy	Clark, Eliakim	Frisbi, Israel	Marble, Ephraim
Avery, Dennison	Clarke, Hezekiah	Fuller, James	Marvin, Thomas
Bailey, Enoch	Clark, John	Gage, Nathaniel	McCracken, William
Baker, James	Clark, Reuben	Gaylor, Chauncy	McCulloch, Robert
Baker, Louis	Clark, Samuel	Gannett, Joseph	McGee, Patrick
Baker, John	Clark, William	Gilbert, Samuel	McHarrie, John
Balch, John	Clarke, George	Goodale, Nathan	McMillen, Joseph
Baldwin, Elisha	Cleaveland, Nehemiah	Goodrich, Jacob	McMillen, Peter
Balsley, Andrew	Cleveland, Roswell	Gow, Jacob	Medler, Christopher
Bannister, Jesse	Clute, Isaac	Green, Caleb	Meigs, Phineas
Barber, Job	Cockley, John	Green, Jacob	Melhus, Atchison
Barnes, Heartwell	Cole, Adonijah	Green, John	Merrill, Asa
Barrows, Lemuel	Cole, Jabez	Greenfield, Enos	Merrill, Caleb
Badgely,	Cole, John	Grinnell, George	Merrill, Caleb B.
Barnes, Phineas	Conkling, John	Gridley, Elijah	Middier, James
Beach, John	Conner, Daniel	Grow, Ambrose	Miles, William
Beard, David	Cook, Lemuel	Gunn, Noble	Moffet, Zebulon
Becker, Henry	Cook, William	Hagar, Stephen	Mowk, Christopher
Beebe, James	Covill, Ebenezer	Hale, Francis	Moore, Ebenezer
Belding, John	Coy, Joseph	Hall, Ephraim	Moore, Isaac
Benedict, Amos	Coy, Vim	Hall, Isaac	Morley, Ebenezer
Bennett, Miles	Crandal, Jeremiah	Hayden, Allen	Mouthrop, Moses
Betts, Nathan	Cross, John	Hayes, Benjamin	Morgan, Charles
Belden, Augustus	Cunningham, John	Harrington, James	Miller, Gad
Bennett, Nathan	Curtiss, Eliphilet	Helmer, John	Miles, Nathaniel
Billings, Leavitt	Daggett, James	Hennigan, Joseph	Nearing, John
Bishop, Sylvanus	Danks, Isaac	Herrick, John	Nearing, Loam
Bishop, Lewis	Dallila, John	Hibbard, David	Northrup, Jacob
Bishop, Joseph	Danforth, Asa	Higbee, Hendrick	Northrup, David
Bishop, Levi	Darling, Benjamin	Hins, Daniel	Northway, Ozias
Blackman, David	Dean, William	Hiscock, Richard	Norton, Zenas
Bogardus, Henry	De La Matre, Isaacac	Hiscock, James	Norton, Elon
Blackman, Samuel	Delong, Joseph	Hobart, Holbrook, David	Norton, Freeman
Bookhout, James	Depuy, Benjamin	Hoeker, Israel	Olcott, Hezekiah
Bogardus, Peter	Desbrow, Henry	Howard, John	Orcutt, William
Bowen, Benijeh	Dill, John	Hoyle, Hoyt	Owen, Daniel
Bowen, Elijah	Dixon, Thomas	Holbrook, Josiah	Pain, Robert
Braden, Samuel	Dorchester, Reuben	Holbrook, Baruch	Palmer, Gilbert
Breed, Allen	Dunham, James	Houser, Jacob	Palmer, John
Brewster, Joseph	Dunham, Jeremiah	Humphreys, Samuel	Palmer, Gilbert
Bristol, John	Dyer, Thomas	Huntley, Solomon	Palmer, Nathaniel
Britten, John	Eager, George	Hurlburt, John	Parks, Asa
Brooks, John	Eaton, Ephraim	Hyde, Oliver	Peck, Daniel
Bunce, Daniel	Eaton, Stephen	Ingolsbee, John	Penoyer, James
Burdick, Thomison	Eaton, Origen	Ingersoll, Thomas	Perry, David
Burke, Silas	Edick, George	Ives, John	Phares, Simeon
Bush, Conradt	Ellis, John	Jackson, Jeremiah, Sr.	Pickard, Nicholas
Butler, Ebenezer, Sr.	Englis, Andrew	Jackson, Justus	Pitta, Gideon
Butler, Ebenezer, Jr.	Evans, Sheribiah	Johnson, Samuel	Pitta, Charles
Burroughs, John	Evans, William	Johnson, William, Sr.	Potter, Caleb
Cadwell, John	Everson, John	Jones, Samuel	Potter, Zebudee
Caldwell, John	Farnham, Rouen	June, Benjamin	Preston, Shubal
Carr, Levi	Farrington, Thomas	Keeler, Uriah	Prindel, Samuel
Carter, Rufus	Fay, Paul	Kellogg, Phineas	Pratt, Stephen
Caton, Richard	Fleming, William	Redder, Reuben	Perry, William
Campbell, Nathan	Foot, Ebenezer	King, Anpollos	Ransier, George
Candee, Daniel	Foot, Jekel	Knapp, Moses	Reed, Richard
Carpenter, Nehemiah	Foster, William	Ladlow, John	Reynolds, Benomy
		Lakin, William	Ripley, Pelham
		Lawrence, David	Richardson, David
		Lawrence, Bigelow	Roberts, Feclove
		Lamson, Benjamin	Robinson, Benjamin
		Leonard, Stephen	Robinson, Stephen
			Robinson, Thomas
			Root, Nathaniel
			Ross, Edward
			Rounds, Lemuel
			Rust, Lemuel

Sammons, Jacob	Staples, Isaac	Van de Werker, Albert	Whedan, Denison
Scott, John	Stevens, William	Vermilyea, William	Wheelock, Ralph
Scofield, Silas	Stevens, Oliver		Whipple, Thomas
Seely, Gideon	Steenburgh, Elias		White, Henry
Seymour, Zadock	Stone, Samuel		White, Joseph
Shepherd, John	Sutton, Benjamin		Wilcox, John
Siver, Joseph	Sweet, Timothy		Wilcox, Samuel
Skeels, Simeon	Sweeting, Lewis		Wilkens, Amos
Slauson, John			Wilkinson, John, Sr.
Sloan, Israel, Sr.			Williams, David
Smith, Austin	Tappan, John		Williams, Joseph
Smith, Daniel	Taylor, John D.		Williams, Ebenezer
Smith, Dow	Teague, Jesse		Wilson, Joseph
Smith, Jared	Teall, Timothy		Wilson, Robert
Smith, John	Tenbroeck, Peter		Winchell, Jeredith
Smith, James	Thompson, Stephen		Wood, Ebenezer
Smith, Simeon	Townsend, Richard		Wood, Enoch
Smith, Job	Tripp, Calvin		Woodworth, Reuben
Sparling, John	Truair, Manuel		Warden, Walter
Spoor, John	Tyler, Comfort		Yarrington, William
Squires, Ambrose	Tyler, Samuel		Young, John
	Tuttle, Moses		



PRIZES FOR ESSAYS ON "WHAT I HAVE LEARNED FROM THE MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS"

The Committee, of which Mrs. Charles White Nash is Chairman, appointed by the President General to administer the Colonel Walter Scott One Thousand Dollar Prize Fund, recommended to the National Board of Management at its October, 1922 meeting, the following prize essay contest among students of the Manual for Immigrants, in order to stimulate the use and study of the Manual. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the Board and is herewith presented to the States in the hope that all will take part. It is as follows:

"That a prize of \$5 in gold be given to each State to be awarded to the person, either foreign-born or southern mountaineer, who submits the best essay in English, of not less than 1000 words or more than 2000, on the subject: 'What I Have Learned from the Manual for Immigrants,' each State to arrange the details of its own contest through its Patriotic Education Committee, and the judges to be a committee of the Daughters of the

American Revolution appointed by the State Regent.

"And that we offer an additional prize of \$10 to be awarded as follows:

"Five dollars to the foreign-born for the best essay among the winning essays, and \$5 to the southern mountaineers for the best essay among the winning essays, these winning essays from the States to be submitted to a committee of judges to be appointed by the National Chairman of Patriotic Education."

The essays should be in the hands of each State Chairman on Patriotic Education not later than February 1, 1923. The winning essay in each State should be sent by the State Regent not later than March 1st to the National Chairman on Patriotic Education.

All essays should be numbered and the name and address of the writer attached in a sealed envelope.

The names of the winners in each State and of the winner of the additional prizes will be announced at the coming Congress.



STATE CONFERENCES

MONTANA

The Montana Daughters of the American Revolution held their nineteenth annual State Conference at Dillon, October 18th and 19th, 1922, by invitation of the resident Chapter, Beaverhead.

There was a large attendance, all the Chapters in the State being represented. The meetings were held at the State Normal, in the attractive parlor. The opening session was called to order Wednesday morning by the State Regent Mrs. E. Broox Martin and opened with Washington's Prayer; all joining in the Lord's Prayer, after which the American's Creed and the Flag Salute were given. Mrs. M. A. Walker, Regent of Beaverhead Chapter, extended a cordial welcome to the members which was responded to by the State Regent in a few well-chosen words. Her report followed and she emphasized the importance of our organization taking up most seriously the work of the National Society, making it our first consideration always and urging an even deeper loyalty to the principles of the Society.

The local Chapter of the American Legion sent to the Conference a large basket of roses with greetings.

A letter was read from our beloved President-General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, expressing regret at her inability to be present. Also a telegram of greetings from Mrs. A. B. Keith, ex-Vice Regent, who has left the State.

The reports of the State Officers and various committees occupied the morning hours. The State Registrar's report showed a substantial gain in membership. Under the head of "Preservation of Historic Sites" was reported the placing, by Beaverhead Chapter, of a marker on Lemhi Pass where the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled on the crest of the Rockies by Merriwether Lewis. The State Historian's report showed the great interest manifested by the Chapters.

At one o'clock a luncheon was served by the girls of the Domestic Science Department of the Normal. At two the afternoon session was called to order. A State Scholarship was sent to the Martha Berry School and \$10 was sent to the Neighbor's League.

Oro Fino Chapter of Helena had the privilege of naming the beneficiary for the State Scholarship this year, a young girl whose mother is a Daughter of the American Revolution and

whose father was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. She is attending the State University.

Black Eagle Chapter of Great Falls extended an invitation to the State Conference for 1923 and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

In the evening a banquet was served at the Normal, small tables seating four were attractively decorated in the National Colors. Our D. A. R. Insignia was the inspiration for the toast. Mrs. Laura Tolman Scott proved a talented toastmistress and the responses were well given.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, and interpretive dancing followed, thus closing the first day, a most delightful one.

On Thursday morning three historic markers were placed with appropriate ceremonies; one at the Selway Bridge, north of the city, the second at the River Bridge Crossing, one mile west of Dillon. These mark spots where Lewis and Clark crossed the Beaverhead River; the third marker was placed in the centre of the station square.

The election of officers resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. E. Broox Martin; Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell; Secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Doane; Treasurer, Mrs. George B. Conway; Registrar, Mrs. Chester H. Steele; Historian, Miss Mary Agnes Sulgrave; Librarian, Mrs. H. R. Wahoski.

(MRS. CHAS. A.) EMMA M. BLACKBURN,
Acting State Historian.

TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution held their seventeenth annual State Conference in Murfreesboro, November 7, 1922, guests of the Colonel Hardy Murfree Chapter. From the opening bugle call, the signal for assembly, to the sounding of taps on the evening of November 7th, the Conference was a patriotic one and an occasion of peculiar brilliance.

The historic interest attaching to Murfreesboro renders it an ideal setting for such an assemblage. The town was named for Colonel Hardy Murfree, a hero of the American Revolution; it was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles in the War between the States, and it was the home of Mary N. Murfree.

Delightful features of the evening sessions, held in the auditorium of the First Baptist church, were the presence in the large audience

of a group of ex-service men; the procession of national officers and state officers, and preceded by charming young pages; the musical numbers; the inspiring messages on timely and patriotic themes brought by speakers of national note.

Distinguished guests present at the Conference were: Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Treasurer General; Mrs. G. Wallace Hanger, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Charles Holt, Vice State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. Clarence S. Steward, President of Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. W. M. Goodman, State President of United Daughters of Confederacy.

The presence of five National officers was of itself an inspiration, and the messages brought by these leaders were inspiring and practical.

Mrs. Minor delivered an able address on "Internationalism" in which she urged that the supreme sacrifice of American heroes and the clear-cut issues of the World War should not be forgotten and that evil should not be whitewashed in the name of Christian forgiveness. She made a distinction between false internationalism which tears down and true internationalism which builds up. Mrs. Cook made an eloquent appeal to the women of the organization to "build for the future." Miss McDuffee as national chairman of the important department of "Americanization" made a strong address on this subject. She commended the work the daughters of the American Revolution are doing in the Naturalization Courts and advised that further efforts be made towards befriending the alien in these courts. Mrs. Hunter contributed valuable practical details and suggestions as to the possibilities of the local chapters for making more efficient her department. Mrs. Hanger, appearing as Chairman for the Buildings and Grounds of Memorial Continental Hall, reported excellent progress on the new annex to that building in Washington. Mrs. Hanger also held an open forum in which she answered questions and gave helpful suggestions.

Other notable addresses of the Conference were made by Mrs. L. S. Gillentine, the State Regent, on Literacy and Law Enforcement;" Hon. L. D. Tyson on "Citizenship;" Arthur

Guy Empey on "Building for America." "The Story of a Tennessee Mountain Girl" an account given with touching simplicity by Minta Carter, teacher at Devil's Fork, in the Tennessee mountains, of her life story and of the needs of her community made a profound impression. Miss Carter's strong plea for a community worker to serve her people led the Conference to adopt a resolution providing for such a worker and for her maintenance.

Noteworthy incidents of the Conference were: a visit to the Middle Tennessee Normal, on which occasion the Governor of the state and the national officers extended greetings to the students; a visit by the national officers to the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; a pilgrimage by all the delegates to the grave of Mary N. Murfree.

The hospitality of the Murfreesboro Daughters and friends expressed itself in a series of beautifully planned social functions. A luncheon tendered by the Murfreesboro chapter of U. D. C. at the home of the President, Mrs. Frederick Smith on Thursday was followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. Mahlon Brown, state D. A. R. secretary and regent of the hostess chapter. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Gillentine, State Regent, were joint hostesses on this occasion. Friday the delegates and visitors were guests of the Woman's Club at a buffet luncheon served at the Club House. Later they enjoyed an auto ride to all points of historic interest in and near Murfreesboro. In the evening they were tendered a buffet supper and reception by the faculty of Tennessee College.

The Seventeenth Conference set a record for the successful conduct of business. The report of the State Regent, giving a résumé of work accomplished and of plans for advancement showed her administration to have been one of enthusiastic interest and splendid achievement. Every department, as outlined by the national board, is actively organized. The present membership is 2066, an increase of 143, since April. The reports from state officers, standing committees, and chapter regents reflected the same spirit of enthusiasm and earnestness.

The conference adjourned to meet again in November, 1923.

(MRS. MAHLON) ELIZA LUCAS S. BROWN,
State Secretary.



WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

Peterborough Chapter (Peterborough, N. H.) has a membership of sixty-two. Fifteen members are non-resident. We gained four new members last year and lost three by death. We have nine subscribers to DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and we give a subscription every year to the reading room in Town Library. We have 31 Lineage Books and have placed them in Town Library where they can be used for reference.

We have held nine regular meetings at the homes of members, as we have no Chapter



FLOAT OF THE PETERBOROUGH CHAPTER,
PETERBOROUGH, N. H.

house yet. Our meetings are held from Oct ober to June, the third Thursday of the month. Our average attendance is thirty. We have Year-books with programs printed each year, and have had some very interesting meetings during the year 1921-1922 with Mrs. William M. Thomas, Regent.

At the November meeting, Miss A. Maude Taggart gave a talk describing her trip from New York to Panama via The Panama Canal. The Chapter voted to send Miss Jane Seccombe, a Red Cross Nurse during the World War, and then was at Portsmouth caring for our wounded sailors and soldiers, the sum of \$10 to help them have as merry a Christmas as possible. Miss Seccombe's home is in this town.

At the December meeting, Hon. Ezra M. Smith gave a talk on Immigration and Naturalization laws as they apply to women, and a

Christmas box was packed for the children at the Orphan's Home, Franklin, N. H., filled with clothing, books and toys.

The January meeting program was entitled "An afternoon in Japan." The hostesses and all those taking part were dressed in Japanese costumes and the rooms were decorated with Japanese lanterns. Miss Fanny Greene, who has lived in Japan gave a talk on the country, the people and their customs. The Japanese National Hymn was sung by four girls.

The February meeting roll call comprised some sayings of Washington and Lincoln, and a paper on the lives of these two great men was read by Miss Etta M. Smith, ex-Regent. Our quota toward the fund for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, The Painting of Troopships bound for France, and the Manual for Immigrants was paid at this meeting.

At the March meeting we had as our guests members of Molly Aiken Chapter, Antrim, N. H. who furnished part of the entertainment. A paper on the life of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and some letters written by him to his children were read. A box of fruit, candy and flowers was sent to each of the seven G. A. R. Veterans here in town.

At the April meeting we had as our guest, Mrs. Robert Walbridge who gave a talk on the work of the Salvation Army from the first mission down to the present time. Our May meeting was held at the home of one of our non-resident members, Mrs. C. E. Gowing Dublin, N. H. The Daughters assisted in making wreaths for G. A. R. and American Legion on Memorial Day. June 14th, Flag Day, members of the Chapter visited the Old Cemetery on East Hill and placed Betsy Ross flags on graves of Revolutionary soldiers and held services suitable for the day. We have taken this date as our D. A. R. Memorial Day. The last meeting of the year, and annual meeting June 15, 1922 was held with Mrs. John W. Derby who was elected Regent for the coming year.

We have contributed \$5 to Berry School, \$1 to Audobon Society, \$5 for the protection of New Hampshire forests and \$10 to the Tuberculosis Hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico

where Mrs. Craig, formally of this town, is a Government worker.

We furnished a decorated auto with two of the members riding in it, representing George and Martha Washington, at the July 4th celebration parade and won a silver cup. The auto was decorated with blue and white bunting, Betsy Ross flags, and shields of red, white and blue, D. A. R. on one side of auto and "Our Emblem" on the other. The driver wore a tall hat with band of patriotic colors with U. S. upon it.

The first meeting of years 1922-1923 was held October 19th and we had as our guest Hon. Robert P. Bass who gave a talk on Citizenship. At the November meeting a paper "Wilbur-by-the-Sea" was read by Mrs. Needham one of our members who spends her winters in Florida.

We are working now to secure information about historic spots, and the names of the pioneers of New Hampshire for the Old Trails Committee.

(MRS. G. F.) EMMA S. DIAMOND,
Historian.

Olde Towne Chapter (Logansport, Ind.) has just entered its seventh year. It has a membership of fifty-eight. The meetings this year will be held in the new Memorial Home given by Cass County to the Veterans of the World War, six members acting as hostesses each meeting. During the past year eight regular meetings were held. The Chapter quota of manuals were given to foreigners in the city. Sixty-two Creed Cards were given to newly naturalized citizens. One dollar to Philippine Scholarship. Ten dollars to Red Cross Soup Kitchen. Ten Dollars to Valley Forge Memorial. Five dollars for best essay on Patriotism submitted by a member of the 1922 graduating class of the Logansport High School.

February 19th Olde Towne Chapter held a patriotic service at the Christian Church in which all the patriotic orders of the city were invited to participate. February 22nd a patriotic meeting was held at the Toledo Street Mission, which is attended mostly by foreigners. At the close of the program a small silk flag was given to each person present. May 3rd the annual anniversary banquet and election of officers were held at the Murdock Hotel. May 14th Olde Towne Chapter had a float in the parade preceding the dedication of the Memorial Home; also a float for the C. A. R. January 30th the Amy Dunkle Chapter, C. A. R. was organized, Mrs. Naomi Gearhart, President.

A year's subscription to the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE** has been given to the Public Library and one to the reading room in the Memorial Home. On

June 1st the new regent, Mrs. (F. E.) Josephine Berry, appointed a committee consisting of Miss Laura D. Henderson, Chairman, Mrs. Sarah Green and Mrs. Harriet Mohr Shultz to mark the site of the Battle of Olde Towne. At the Flag Day picnic held at the home of Mrs. Margaret Michaels the committee submitted plans and specifications, and the Chapter awarded the contract to Carl H. Billman, a veteran of the World War. The marker was dedicated August 6th with patriotic and religious services in the presence of several hundred people. The program consisted of the singing of America, the Call to the Colors by



BLOCK OF GRANITE ERECTED BY OLDE TOWNE CHAPTER, LOGANSPORT, IND.

Charles L. Stuart, an overseas World War Veteran; the unveiling of the marker and the placing of flowers for the soldiers by the Misses Jane Shultz, Grace Alice Johnson, Maxine Pershing, Arthur Gerhart and Dorothy Logan, members of the C. A. R., prayer by Rev. Ranke of the Miami Baptist Church, "Objects of the D. A. R." by the Regent. William Henry Harrison recounted the story of the battle, as it was told him nearly eighty years ago by an old man, an eye witness of the battle. The "History of the Battle" and "The Causes that led up to it" by Judge John S. Lairy, and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by those present.

The marker, an uncut block of grey Barre granite, bears on the front the insignia of the D. A. R., below which is the inscription "Olde Towne Battle, fought August 7, 1791—erected by Olde Towne Chapter, Daughters of the

American Revolution, 1922." It is placed at the exact site of the charge, on the south bank of Eel River, seven miles east of Logansport and one and one-half miles east of the village of Adamsboro. Permission for placing it was given by the owner of the land, Wm. R. Moore. This is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in Cass County and the marker has attracted visitors from all over the state.

The village of Olde Towne was the rallying place for the Indians of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan from whence they set out upon their murderous forays against the border settlements in Kentucky. In 1791 the Secretary of War ordered General James Wilkinson, of the Revolution, to proceed against them. On August 1st with five hundred and twenty-seven riflemen recruited from the vicinity of Danville and Lexington, Ky., many of whom had seen service in the Revolutionary War, he left Fort Washington (now Cincinnati) and on August 7th came upon the village of Olde Towne. He completely destroyed this village and burned more than two hundred acres of corn. This battle broke the power of the Indians on the Wabash and made Kentucky safe for settlers.

Laura D. Henderson,
Historian.

Mary Wade Strother Chapter (Salina, Kan.) was organized October 9, 1922, with thirteen organizing members, by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State Regent of Kansas.

The officers are, Regent, Mrs. Grace Sears-Snyder; Vice Regent, Mrs. Lucile Gary Surface; Treasurer, Miss Caroline Higley; Secretary, Mrs. Lela West-Monahan; Registrar, Mrs. Russell Dustin-Rising.

After the organization meeting in the afternoon a banquet was held to which the prospective members were invited.

A reception was held in the parlors of the Elks Building for Mrs. Guernsey to which the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Woman's Auxiliary and city clubs were invited. At this meeting Mrs. Guernsey gave a very interesting description of the work done in France by the Daughters of the American Revolution which awakened a still deeper interest in the work of the organization.

Mary Wade Strother, for whom our Chapter was named, was the daughter of James Wade of Hanover County, Virginia, and Sarah his wife. She went from the parental home in Hanover to the new home her husband, John Dabney Strother had prepared for her in the "Northern Neck of Virginia," on horseback one hundred and twenty-five miles. A tiresome wedding journey but she carried with her a small apple tree and a tiny sweet pear tree. These she planted at her new home named "Wadefield" in her honor. The pear

tree is still alive and from a piece of its wood the barrel of a gavel was made. A piece of a cherry tree from the old home of Captain Thomas Sears in Putnam County, New York, was used for the handle and the gavel presented to our Chapter by its Regent.

Mary Wade Strother was a pious woman of unusual ability and charm. She persuaded her husband to build a private school near her home where her children and their relatives might be educated. Captain Strother sent to England for a Mr. Cruden to teach the school, where were educated not only the Strother children but their cousin, Sarah Strother, who became the mother of President Zachary Taylor; and Margaret Strother who married Captain John Hancock. Among their descendants were Colonel Wm. Preston Johnson, President of Tulane University, Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnson and others as noted.

One of Mary Wade Strother's descendants, Mr. Harry Kirk of Baltimore, now owns her home. Five of her relatives from widely separated branches of the family are charter members of this new Chapter.

Salina has a population of nearly seventeen thousand and offers a splendid field for increasing membership. Many women are working on their records and at the last board meeting fifteen applications were accepted.

We hope to secure at our state conference the flag offered by our State Regent, for the greatest increase in membership.

(Mrs.) Lela West-Monahan,
Secretary.

Patrick Henry Chapter (Martinsville, Va.) on November 2, 1922, unveiled a handsome marker of granite and bronze, showing the entrance to the landed estate and home place, in Henry County, Va., from 1778 to 1784 of the great orator, Patrick Henry.

Here he brought his wife, Dorothea, and his growing young family to live in his namesake county for eight years.

Some of his grandchildren are buried near where the marker now stands, eight miles from Martinsville the county seat, and whose court house contains Henry's will and other documents executed by him during these years.

November the 2nd was a typical Virginia fall day. Bright and balmy. A good attendance of both rural and town people was present to listen to a program of patriotic song and speech.

Mrs. Faith T. Parrott, our Regent presided and presented the Marker to the State through Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Virginia's State Regent who, in receiving it, was eloquent and effective.

The flag, covering the Marker, was drawn aside by two children Nancy and John Fontaine who were direct descendants of the orator.

The Marker, a granite shaft ten feet tall, was the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, state endowment chairman and local Vice Regent.

It stands upon a tongue of land on one side of which is the Danville and Western Railway, on the other the highway which was thick with automobiles on this occasion.

The bronze tablet, facing the road, records the date and name of the local Chapter. The words "Patrick Henry" facing the railway are deep and tall and easily read by passengers.

A strong flag socket, attached to the granite holds the Stars and Stripes, and a committee was selected to renew the colors regularly.

A beautiful reception was given the evening before, by Mrs. James D. Glenn, in honor of Dr. Barrett.

One factor sustaining the enthusiasm of the Chapter has been the Magazine, read from the beginning with keen interest and appreciation.

(MRS.) ELIZA R. PANNILL,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mahantongo Chapter (Pottsville, Pa.) We meet Monday afternoon of the first week of each month, from October to June inclusive. At present we have 43 members with several applications in for approval.

There is a spirit of interest and activity prevailing and the program for the coming year is very attractive. During the past year we have met our state obligations, contributing to the Near East Relief, Memorial Continental Hall addition, etc. We always observe Flag Day.

A paper written in the form of a book review of Owen Wister's well known work "A Straight Deal or the Ancient Grudge" was executed and presented by Mrs. T. R. (Jane Parmley) Daddow. This paper was highly commented upon by the chairman of The Literary and Reciprocity Committee.

The crowning work of the past year was the erection of a bronze tablet in our Public Library in memory of twenty-seven Pottsville boys who met their death on, or from wounds contracted on the field of battle of the Great War. It is a handsome Plaque of dull burnished bronze 3 x 4 feet, encased in a frame in harmony with the letters, also of burnished bronze. It occupies a place above the main staircase as you enter the library. It bears the inscription: — "This tablet is dedicated with pride and grateful reverence to the boys who gave their lives for their country in the World War 1917-1918. Greater love hath no man than this. Erected by the Mahantongo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Pottsville, 1922." The cost of the tablet was \$650. The efforts of six months splendid work by the Chapter, accomplished the payment in full of this debt. For this successful furtherance of

plans we owe grateful appreciation to Mrs. A. J. Pilgram, chairman of the Tablet Committee and Mrs. J. T. Jennings, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

At the unveiling of the Tablet we were assisted by our noted Third Brigade Band and several interested and talented townspeople. Robert Woodbury Jr., a son of one of the beloved heroes unveiled the Plaque and Rev. Mr. Howard S. Talbot, who served overseas as Chaplain of the 116th Infantry and 112th Artillery, gave the address of the occasion.

Some of our plans for the coming year are:
To contribute a section of historical books pertaining to the Colonial and Revolutionary



TABLET ERECTED BY THE MAHANTONGO CHAPTER OF POTTSVILLE, PA.

Periods, to our Public Library: also to place the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE upon the Library tables. Co-operate with the Y.M.C.A. in Americanization work. To present the creed to every naturalized citizen. To place copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in our schools and public buildings. To present patriotic films in our mining settlements.

We are making research for all unmarked Revolutionary Soldiers graves in the county and will have an Auto Run in the Spring for that purpose.

The Equal Rights Bill which President Harding recently approved affect 400 women of this county (Pottsville is the county seat) whose husbands have naturalization petitions before our court. As they must take out separate petitions you can see that we could have no broader work than this type. Our naturalization work runs about 1,000 male petitions a year.

LUCY A. HELMS,
Regent.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter (Tiffin, Ohio). It has been some time since our Chapter has chronicled her achievements in the Magazine. Since our last report some years ago, our membership has increased to ninety-four.

Patriotic work of all kinds has been done. The Harrison trail marked with a tablet at Old Fort and a tree in the city also marked, denotes the site of old Fort Ball. A book was published for the members on "Early State and Local History," which is considered

Manuals in Polish and Italian have been given out to the members of the Americanization classes.

Last year the Chapter was delighted to entertain the Northern Division of the Ohio D. A. R. Also, recently, we have had with us our State Regent, Mrs. William McGee Wilson.

This year we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, and it is with pleasure that we note the splendid growth of fine activities



A GROUP OF EX-REGENTS OF DOLLY TODD MADISON CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUMES.

very valuable. For twelve years we have given a medal to the pupil of the eighth grade making the best record in American History.

Our programs have been out of the ordinary having been instructive as well as entertaining. A study of the Constitution was made and copies of the Constitution distributed, also rules concerning the Flag sent to all schools throughout the county.

The Schaufler School in Cleveland has been well supported on the part of the Chapter, as have the mountain schools and other interests of a patriotic nature, including a gift of twenty-five dollars to our local American Legion to assist in furnishing their hall.

On Flag Day of this year the graves of our deceased members were visited and decorated, also the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the county, which were furnished with markers of 1776.

of the Chapter in the last quarter of a century.

MRS. GEORGE TILLOTSON,
Secretary.

Valley Forge Chapter (Norristown, Pa.). On December 1, 1920 the roll of our Chapter showed a membership of 121. The present membership, October 1, 1922, of the Chapter is 144.

In December 1920, several of the members represented the Chapter at the reception and luncheon given in honor of General Robert Georges Neville, the hero of Verdun, at the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge; and on June 5, 1921 when President Harding spoke in the Woodland Cathedral of the Washington Memorial Chapel. Both of these distinguished men were presented with the gold insignia of the Valley Forge Historical Society and the Patron's Certificate of membership.

At the request of the Historian General through the State Historian, the Chapter adopted the use of the Historical Program as outlined in the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE* beginning October, 1921, and found the subjects most interesting.

Valley Forge Chapter was honored by having one of its faithful members, Miss Isabella Walker, selected to represent Pennsylvania and pose as Betsy Ross in the "Living Pictures" at the Thirtieth Continental Congress, in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mary Stauffer Naylor was appointed a Page at the sessions of this same Congress. Miss Anna Hunsberger and Miss Edith C. Fisher were selected to act as Pages at the Thirty-first Continental Congress in April, 1922.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee reports 45 members subscribing.

Interest in locating and marking Revolutionary Soldiers' graves continues as heretofore. The Chapter continuing the custom established some years ago of placing on Evacuation Day, June 19th, a laurel wreath tied with the colors of the National Society on the marker which indicates the burial place of the Unknown Dead at Valley Forge. The neglected grave of Captain J. W. Davis a Revolutionary soldier, buried at Bethal Meeting, Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pa., received attention and the headstone was reset.

Fifteen War Service records have been forwarded to the State Historian.

The organization on Constitution Day, 1921, of a Society of The Children of the American Revolution with 49 members, most of whom are the children of the Chapter members, goes to prove that the duty and responsibility of "fostering true patriotism and love of country" is fully recognized and will be maintained.

Active interest in a building fund toward a permanent meeting place for the Chapter has been kept alive and several successful social affairs have been held for this purpose. The first, a Card Party at the Ersine Tennis Club House on October 26, 1920 netted \$172.50, the second a Garden Party, held on the lawn of Judge and Mrs. John Faber Miller on June 23, 1921, at which \$525 were realized. A Rummage Sale in October, 1921 and a very successful Card Party in May, 1922, netted the Chapter \$101 and \$300 respectively.

Cash membership dues for 1921 and 1922 amounting to \$578.50 have been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Valley Forge Historical Society, to this amount \$98.29 were added, representing profit from the sale of Christmas cards for 1920 and 1921. Forty-eight dollars were subscribed by members to a card party given by Philadelphia and neighboring Chap-

ters for the building fund of this same Society. Red Cross Christmas Seals were sold to the amount of \$21.52. Fifty dollars have been sent to The Near East Relief. Thirty dollars have been sent to Maryville College, Tennessee. Fifteen dollars to the Pine Mountain School Kentucky. In April, 1922 a large box of worn clothing was sent to the Crossnor School, North Carolina. Ten dollars were subscribed to the fund for the Memorial Flag Pole which was dedicated by the George N. Althouse Post, American Legion on Memorial Day, 1922, in Elmwood Park, Norristown.

The Chapter has fully subscribed the 60 cents per capita tax amounting to \$72.60 for the "Manual for the Information of Immigrants," "The Memorial Fountain in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers" and the oil painting to be presented to the French Government and to be placed in the War Museum at Paris.

To this amount the Chapter has added an additional \$25 toward the printing of the Manual and also the 25 cent per capita voluntary contribution amounting to \$36 for the Continuance of this splendid work.

Twenty-five dollars have been subscribed toward the Pennsylvania State Room in the new Administration Building in Washington and \$5 toward the State Tablet to be erected. Twenty-five dollars have been pledged to the National Old Trails Road Committee toward marking the 82 miles of National Road in Pennsylvania.

The Chapter was instrumental in having "Better American Speech" week November 6, to 12, 1921, observed.

(Mrs. N. Howland) FRANCES BAILY BROWN,
Regent.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, N. Y.) has had a most active year. With a membership of more than one hundred and fifty daughters, its onward march is one of progress and helpfulness. We are complying with the National and State Societies' plans, and fulfilling all quotas, complying with all requests.

Committees have been appointed to carry on the work of the Chapter. Many Manuals for Immigrants, both in English and foreign languages, have been presented to our newly arrived foreigners, and to those taking out final citizenship papers. The Neighborhood House and Americanization Committee has been most active. The *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE* has been placed in all schools and libraries in the city.

Saratoga Springs has a very fine new Athletic Field. Saratoga Chapter is to present to them a seventy-five foot pole, with American

flag, so that over the clean athletic sports of America, the spot of rest and play, there may ever be the spirit of America hovering above, flinging in silent beauty, against the blue of heaven, its "Stars and Stripes" as the living emblem of the historic growth of the American Nation.

During the past year many Revolutionary graves have been located and are soon to be marked. On July 12th a marker was placed on the tombstone of Mrs. Amanda Ward



COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PLACING REAL DAUGHTERS MARKER BY SARATOGA CHAPTER.

Northrup, a Real Daughter, who, a respected and loved member of Saratoga Chapter, passed away in April, 1920. The simple ceremony observed at the grave, upon the placing of the marker was in charge of Mrs. Florence J. D. Guy, head of Real Daughter's Committee and Chapter Registrar; Mrs. Nellie Lohnas Hayden, Past Regent; Mrs. Mary Northrup Doris, daughter of Mrs. Northrup; and Miss Frances M. Ingalls, Chapter Regent.

Members of the North Granville Chapter were present by invitation of Saratoga Chapter, since the burial place was in the North Granville Cemetery. Flowers and a silk flag were placed upon the grave.

Saratoga Chapter is proud to have among its membership, a prominent officer of the New York State Society—Mrs. Frederick Menges, who as State Historian, compiled the thirteen beautiful books of War Records now in Memorial Continental Hall, and who also during her régime as State Historian, compiled the histories of all New York State D. A. R. Chapters. This book includes the histories of the New York State Conference, written by Mrs. Adelbert C. Hayden, a member and past Regent of Saratoga Chapter. The book is to be sold to Chapters and Chapter members.

Knowing that the liberty of true Americanism carries with it a sense of duty, Saratoga Chapter has planned its year with that in mind. The study of the winter is to be that of "Early New York State—The Period of Expansion." This has been carefully divided into subtopics, and will undoubtedly prove of value as an historical study as well as to promote a more vigorous patriotism.

FRANCES M. INGALLS,
Regent.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.) On June 26, 1922, our Chapter, helped to mark the grave of Mrs. Nancy De Graff Toll, one of its "Real Daughters."

Judge Isaac De Graff was a zealous patriot and served throughout the Revolution as major, receiving the oath of office, prescribed by Congress in 1778, from General Lafayette. The war over, he resumed his office as Judge in Schenectady County, New York. On September 18, 1797, his daughter Nancy, worthy descendant of a distinguished Holland ancestry, was born. After a memorable girlhood in the beautiful Mohawk Valley she was married at the age of twenty to Captain Philip Ryley Toll (January 4, 1817). Captain Toll had served in the mounted artillery during the War of 1812. Eight children were born: Isaac D., Elizabeth (wife of Rev. E. S. Lane), Susan D., Jane Anna, Charles, Alfred, Sarah G. (married Dr. A. T. Sawyer) and a daughter who died in infancy.

In 1834 the Toll family moved from Schenectady to St. Joseph County in the wilderness of Western Michigan, settling on Fawn River. The village of Fawn River was located on lands belonging to Captain Toll, where he built the first house in 1838. This was followed by the erection of a saw-mill, a flouring mill and a general store.

Captain and Mrs. Toll, although belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church, joined a Scotch Presbyterian society that was being organized. Their house was always the home of the clergymen who came that way, to whom their lavish hospitality was extended irrespec-

tive of creeds or doctrines. In some cases they personally paid the ministers' salaries.

When, in 1838, an epidemic broke out in the village, leaving scarcely a family alive, Mrs. Toll, although a newcomer, led in organizing bands of heroic women who went from house to house, ministering to the living or paying the last offices to the dead.

Throughout the Mexican War, her eldest

brighter as her physical strength waned. Fortunate indeed were those who called her friend! It was not her wealth, her social position or her cultured mind that chiefly attracted them, but her beautiful Christian life, her strong faith and her love for her Saviour. She was always dainty in dress and personal appearance and relaxed not a whit in this respect as old age advanced. She died on March 28, 1898, in



DESCENDANTS OF "REAL DAUGHTER" NANCY DE GRAFF TOLL, OF MICHIGAN.

son, Isaac D., served as a captain in General (afterwards President) Pierce's brigade.

In October, 1852, Captain Philip R. Toll moved with his family to Monroe, Michigan, where he purchased a beautiful home with extensive grounds sloping down to the historic River Raisin. Ten years later, after forty-five years of happy married life, he passed away, beloved and respected.

Madam Toll lived on through the closing years of the wonderful century, the birth of which she had seen when a little child. In her charming home, surrounded by her loved ones, her mental faculties seemed to grow

her 101st year. Eight grandchildren and twelve great grandchildren still live to "rise up and call her blessed."

In a lovely setting of ascension lilies and field daisies, the bronze tablet marking her grave, joint gift of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, and the recently organized Nancy De Graff Toll Chapter, Monroe, was unveiled in the cemetery at Monroe. Mr. Frances Cicotte of Monroe, a veteran of the World War (Rainbow Division), sounded the assembly. The invocation by Rev. Charles O'Meara, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Monroe, was followed by the recital of the Lord's prayer, Mrs. Jared

W. Finney, State Chaplain of the Daughters of the American Revolution, leading. Mrs. William H. Holden, Regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, who presided, led in the reading of passages from the 44th and 78th Psalms, the responses being given by members from the two Chapters. Mrs. C. C. Rogers, Regent of Nancy De Graff Toll Chapter, read a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Toll which was supplemented by Mrs. Holden who drew a valuable lesson from the life of this patriot. Mrs. Frank H. Croul of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, charmed all by her recital of the many graces of mind and heart which marked the life of her beloved grandmother.

Then came the unveiling, the cord releasing the flag being drawn by a great granddaughter, Miss Nancy De Graff Toll (Wellesley, 1922). This was followed by the salute to the flag and singing the national anthem and "America."

The guests then went to the home of Miss Jennie Toll Sawyer of Monroe where refreshments were served and a happy hour was spent in viewing many pieces of needlework made by Mrs. Toll's skillful fingers. The following lineal descendants were in attendance: Granddaughters: Mrs. Frank H. Croul of Detroit, Miss Jennie Toll Sawyer of Monroe; Grandsons: Mr. Alfred I. Sawyer of Monroe, Mr. Philip R. Toll of Kansas City, Missouri; Great granddaughters: Mrs. Paul P. Brinkman of Chicago, Mrs. Frances McPherson of San Francisco, California, and Miss Nancy De Graff Toll of Kansas City, Missouri. About thirty-five members of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, to which Mrs. Toll belonged, were present, also two members of Fort Ponchartrain Chapter, Highland Park.

GRACIE BRAINERD KRUM,
Historian.

Fincastle Chapter (Louisville, Ky.) On Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, at 10 o'clock, A.M. a bugler from the Boy Scouts, announced the opening of the program unveiling the granite marker and bronze tablet erected by the Fincastle Chapter at Camp Taylor, in honor of the thousands of aliens who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the World War, 1917-1918. The day was cloudy, but as the flag was unfurled, the clouds parted for a moment and the sun cast its rays over the entire scene. In spite of the numerous events in the observance of the day, a large gathering, approximately three hundred people, including all of the patriotic organizations of our city, had assembled around the elm tree, where the marker was placed. This tree is now on our Government's honor roll as "Naturalization Elm." The National So-

cietry of the Daughters of the American Revolution was represented by Vice President General, Mrs. C. D. Chenault of Lexington, Kentucky; Regents of three of the largest Chapters in the State, The Jemima Johnson, The Boonesborough and the John Marshall Chapters were present. The Reverend E. T. Gouwens opened the exercises with prayer. The Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Stone, made a short address of welcome, and then introduced Mrs. Lelia C. Leidenger, who dedicated the tablet. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Middleton and Miss Lida Ramey. It was Miss Ramey who suggested the preservation of the tree to the Chapter. Fine addresses were made by Hon.



MARKER ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF FINCASTLE CHAPTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., AT CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, TO COMMEMORATE THE NATURALIZATION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ALIENS.

Attila Cox, who represented the American Legion; Mr. E. T. Hutchings, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, and Colonel Bambrilla of Camp Knox, the Government. "The Star Spangled Banner" was then rendered by the band, and at its conclusion a Victory Wreath, was placed at the base of the marker by Miss Katherine Strother. Chaplain William Baird, of Camp Knox pronounced the benediction, after which taps were sounded. It was an interesting and awe-inspiring scene, with our Stars and Stripes, the flags of the patriotic organizations flying, and the whole assembly standing at attention. Martin Nemas, a naturalized Hungarian, showing his patriotism and allegiance, stepped forward and placed a wreath on the marker.

(MISS) KATHERINE PRYOR STROTHER,
Historian.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter (Fort Worth, Texas.) The enrollment of the Chapter shows a membership of one hundred and thirty-two, thirteen of whom are non-resident members. The active membership is limited to one hundred and twenty-five. The general topic for the ensuing year is "The War of 1812." Excellent papers and interesting talks are given at each meeting. Last year we studied "Special Days." At the November meeting we had a beautiful dramatic presentation of "A Pil-

a perpetual monument upon the site where the old Fort Worth Post of the army was located, and is on the lawn of the Criminal Courts Building. It is cut from Texas granite, corresponding with the stone used in the Criminal Courts Building, and is upon a foundation of concrete. On the front and back of the granite are inscriptions on bronze tablets. Here is the wording on the front:—"This stone marks the site of Camp Worth, a United States Military Post, named in honor of Gen-



MARKER ERECTED BY MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER, UNVEILED AND PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF FORT WORTH,
DECEMBER, 28, 1921

grim Mother's Thanksgiving;" in December, a cantata, "The Babe of Bethlehem" with an artistic tableau.

Washington's birthday anniversary was celebrated with a fine musical program at the Texas Hotel, followed by a reception for Chapter members and friends, at which refreshments were served. We have the Lineage Books of the D. A. R. from one (1) to fifty-six (56), and are ordering the remaining volumes. We appropriated two hundred dollars last year to various benefactions.

The bronze and granite marker erected by the Chapter was unveiled and presented to the City with imposing ceremonies Wednesday afternoon, December 28, 1921. It stands as

eral William J. Worth, and Commanded by Major Ripley A. Arnold, 1849-1853. The camp protected the frontier against Indians, and was the beginning of the City of Fort Worth."

Upon this tablet is carved a typical scene of the frontier days when Indians, prairie schooners and cowboys were common around the section now covered by Fort Worth. Broad prairie is shown in the view.

On the tablet placed on the rear of the granite is this inscription: "Erected by Mary Isham Keith Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1921." The extreme dimensions of the rugged granite are seven and one-half feet long, five feet high, and three feet wide.

Mrs. Louis J. Wortham was chairman of the committee for the raising of the funds. It cost \$2670, and was paid for before the dedicatory exercises.

MRS. J. B. AMMERMAN,
Historian.

Chancellor Livingston Chapter (Rhinebeck, N. Y.) on Saturday, October 28th, unveiled a memorial boulder to mark the crossing of two old trails, the King's Highway and the Ulster and Salisbury Turnpike. Preceding the un-

veiling, members and guests of the Chapter attended a delightful luncheon at Beekman Arms. The unveiling ceremonies took place upon the lawn and were of a high order. Mrs. de Laporte, Regent, told the story of the trails and introduced Judge Clearwater of Kingston who delivered an address dealing with Revolutionary times. The memorial, when disem-

Western New York. Erected by Chancellor Livingston Chapter Daughters of American Revolution, 1922." A large number of citizens witnessed the ceremonies.

LOUISE C. ESELSTYN,
Historian.

Anne Adams-Tufts Chapter (Somerville, Mass.) celebrated its twenty fifth anniversary on March 20, 1922, in Unitarian Hall. It was a delightful occasion and one long to be remembered. Over three hundred members and



BOULDER ERECTED BY CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER, RHINEBECK, N. Y.

veiling, members and guests of the Chapter attended a delightful luncheon at Beekman Arms. The unveiling ceremonies took place upon the lawn and were of a high order. Mrs. de Laporte, Regent, told the story of the trails and introduced Judge Clearwater of Kingston who delivered an address dealing with Revolutionary times. The memorial, when disembarrassed of two concealing flags, proved to be all that one could desire in the way of beauty and fitness, a native boulder, polished by glacial action and of exquisitely fine and satin-like surface, imbedded with a bronze tablet bearing the interesting inscription. "This stone marks the crossing of the King's Highway and the Sepasco Indian Trail, later named the Ulster and Salisbury Turnpike, over which traveled the Connecticut pioneers to their new homes in

guests were present, and many of the members were in Colonial costume. A reception preceded the entertainment, and in the receiving line were Mrs. Josephine F. Whitney, Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, State Regent, Mrs. John M. Webster, wife of the mayor, and Mrs. Julia M. Fletcher, Vice Regent.

The exercises were opened by a word of welcome by the Regent, Mrs. Josephine F. Whitney. "America" was sung, and prayer offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, and the Salute to the Flag given, following which all joined in repeating "The American's Creed." In her remarks, the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, stated that there were now one hundred Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the

state with a membership of over seven thousand women. She expressed her pleasure at being present at the silver anniversary of the Chapter, which was the first to make her an honorary member. Mrs. Shumway was followed by Mayor Webster, who extended the greetings of the City, and spoke of "the strength and support of such organizations in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism and the principles of justice and freedom." Mrs. Florence Mahew then gave an interesting sketch of the Chapter

scrap book containing clippings of the work of the Chapter from the start to the present time. The Chapter deeply appreciates this valuable gift. A group of songs was given by Miss Nina Mae Hatch, who was dressed in old-fashioned costume. "Believe me, if all Those Endearing Young Charms," and "Loves Old Sweet Song" were charmingly rendered. Mrs. Isabella Taylor of the Old Belfry Chapter, delighted all with the reading of the two act play, "Dolly Madison." Miss Hatch followed



ANNE ADAMS-TUFTS, D. A. R. FLOAT, SOMERVILLE, MASS.

which was formed March 10, 1897, and an account of the life and services rendered during the Revolution by Anne Adams-Tufts, for whom the Chapter is named. Reference was made to the tablet erected by the Chapter in Paul Revere Park, the smallest park in the world, in June, 1909. The gavel used by the Chapter is made from the wood of a sweet apple tree planted before 1800 on the old Adams homestead, occupied by Rebecca Adams; and the charter of the Chapter is framed in wood from the same tree. An interesting part of the program was the presentation to the Chapter by Miss Marion Brazier, founder and organizer and active in D. A. R. circles, of a valuable

with a group of modern songs "My Love is a Muleeeteer" and a Welsh folk song.

A social tea followed the entertainment.

The Chapter has taken an active part in all patriotic work and has met all the requirements of the National Society, paying in full, its quota to the Immigrants' Manual. The Painting and Memorial Fountain. The Chapter has also contributed largely to the International College at Springfield and various other lines of work, and assisted in the Americanization work in the Public Schools, distributing the "American's Creed" and Manuals to the classes.

In July, Somerville held its fiftieth anniversary celebration and Anne Adams-Tufts

Chapter had the most picturesque float in the long line of beautiful floats.

The Peter Tufts Society, C. A. R. will be named for the patriotic son of Anne Adams-Tufts, and he was a Minute Man in the Lexington Alarm, also serving in other companies.

JOSEPHINE F. WHITNEY,
Historian.

Clinton Chapter (Clinton, Iowa) has just passed a year of interesting social events and splendid work. In addition to our eight social meetings, there were many other interesting bits of work of which any chapter might be proud. The first unrecorded meeting was at the home of Mrs. Robbins of Fulton, February 22, 1921.

June 14th, Flag Day, sixteen foreign born men and their families were made citizens of the United States. The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the American Legion agreed that an impressive service would add to their appreciation of their new honors. Accordingly all met at the Court House. There were flags and flowers, music by the Citizens' band, addresses of welcome by Judge Barker, Earnest Work, Mrs. May, and Mrs. White, a presentation of the American's creed. The response was made by Emil Bockman of Switzerland. The program was completed with refreshments, roses for the women and cigars for the men, a very happy day for all concerned.

October 28th, we met at the home of Mrs. A. C. Smith to welcome the State Regent, Mrs. Frisbie. She spoke of the things we should know concerning the state and nation. The first question touched on morals and we were warned to keep our eyes and ears open to the dangers that menace the Republic. In North Dakota a law had reached its second reading to nationalize women. She dwelt on Americanization and showed us the questionnaire to give to foreign born citizens. It was printed in a number of languages and told of an immigrant woman who surpassed all in her examinations because she had studied the questionnaire. Mrs. Frisbie said Iowa was supporting six foreign born girls in work among their own nation; also that the marking of historical spots is to be carried on more actively, among them John Brown's home, Mount Vernon and an active search for George Washington relics. She reported 78 chapters in Iowa and 5,000 members.

The first event in November was Armistice Day, November 11th, a parade, the finest ever staged in Clinton with sixty floats to tell the story of Liberty. The Betsy Ross float was arranged by the Clinton Chapter, Daughters

of the American Revolution, the part being taken by Miss Vivian Polly Stoik.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the first Thanksgiving was celebrated by a tea and program at the LaFayette hotel, the event in charge of Mrs. Stuart Towle, assisted by an able committee. The long table was arranged in Colonial style, a fine program, dancing by the children of Mrs. Walter Drury and Miss Merrill gave "The Littlest Rebel," in a charming manner.

December 7th the Chapter met with Mrs. Robert Taylor. At this meeting we welcomed a real granddaughter, Mrs. Wallace. The event of the day was the story of Betsy Ross, told by Mrs. Mudgett, a blood relation. Then followed civil war stories, making an interesting afternoon.

January 11th the Chapter met with Mrs. Lubbers, an item of interest was the reading of a letter from a French orphan boy, one of our orphans. "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

February 23rd, the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Whitley. A book review was given by Mrs. Harry Eaton, Mary Johnston's book, "To Have and To Hold."

April 5th our meeting was at the home of Mrs. Charles Chase. To me the choice program of the year was the talk by Mr. Welker Given. His subject was the colonial beauty and belle, Peggy Shippen. By her strength of character, her sacrifice and above all her great love, she won a place of honor among the D. A. R. immortals.

During this year a number of good articles, concerning the older residents of Clinton have appeared in the newspaper and found their place in our scrap book. The Americanization committee suggested the presentation of the Iowa State emblem to the high school, also prizes to the highest ranking student in American history.

ISABEL GOODWIN CHATTERTON,
Historian.

Palestrello Chapter (Wallingford, Vermont) has not reported to the Magazine for several years but that does not mean that the Chapter is not alive and growing. It is, very much so.

In spite of the fact that we have lost several members by death and several by removal, we have kept our membership at about forty by the addition of new members. We have held twelve meetings each year, and that fact alone, in a country village in this climate, speaks for the enthusiasm of the members and the efficiency of the officers. We have fulfilled all our financial obligations at home and abroad

and have been able to do local patriotic work besides. We subscribe for the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for the reading table in our Library each year. We send delegates to the State Conferences and are benefited by the enthusiastic reports of what other chapters in the State are doing.

The past year has been a memorable one in that we have been able to secure noted speakers for some of our meetings. One of these was Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher who gave us a most interesting address upon the topic, "Vermont, the Switzerland of America," and emphasized the great influence of our rural schools upon the future American citizen—that too little is done for country school-children in the way of good school buildings and first quality teachers. The meeting at which Mrs. Fisher addressed us was held at "The Locusts," the home of the Misses Ballou, both Daughters, and it was a most suitable meeting place for an historical society, as the building was erected over 200 years ago. During the Revolution the place was owned by Matthew Lyons, an Irishman, who was brought to this country "in bond." In 1823 the place came into the possession of the grandfather of the present owners and has remained in the family ever since.

One meeting was addressed by Mrs. O. R. Houghton on the subject, "Old Trails and Their Markers," a subject most interesting to Daughters, and presented by Mrs. Houghton in a very able and attractive manner.

We have presented the official spoon to each baby born into our Chapter and hope sometime to be able to form a Children's Chapter with those babies, grown-larger.

We hope that you have missed hearing from Palestrello Chapter, (named from the pretty Felipa Moniz Palestrello, wife of Christopher Columbus, who came to America with her husband, long, long ago) and will give this short message from her a welcome.

LAURA NEWTON SCRIBNER,
Historian.

Pocahontas Chapter (San Angelo, Texas) organized February 22, 1910, has thirty-five members. This year, as in our work in the past, we have tried to make our endeavors count in the lives of others as well as in our own. We have pledged \$20 a year to the Denton, Texas, scholarship; \$10 a year for American history for the public school of San Angelo, Texas; have given flags and ode to the Mexican and negro schools of San Angelo; contributed to the restoration of Tilloloy, to the Immigrant's Manual; adopted a French orphan during the war and sent him gifts at Christmas.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the cost of erecting markers on soldiers' graves in our cemetery.

One of our enjoyable social meetings was the Colonial tea given by our Chapter at the American Legion Hall. It was the 12th anniversary of our organization, as well as the birthday of the "Father of our Country."

An artistic arrangement of American flags, ferns, and cut flowers made the hall beautiful. A number of the house party wore Colonial costumes. The feature of the afternoon was the beautiful minuet danced by eight of our young daughters in Colonial dress.

MATTIE BALLINGER BRYAN,
Historian.





GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10699. LEWIS.—Thomas Lewis, second s of John and his w Margaret Lynn was b in Ireland, 1718. He m Jane dau of William Strother of Stafford Co., Va., 1749, and had following ch: John b 1749; Margaret Ann b 1751; m first — McClanahan and second William Bowyer; Agatha b 1753 m 1st Capt. John Frogg and second John Stuart; Jane b 1755 m Thomas Hughes; Andrew; Thomas; Mary b 1762 m John McIlhaney; Elizabeth b 1765 m Thomas N. Gilmer and was the mother of George Rockingham Gilmer, who was twice Governor of Georgia and many yrs a member of Congress from that State; Ann b 1767 m first H. M. Douthat and second Mr. French; Frances b 1769 m Layton Yancy; Charles b 1772 m Miss Yancy; Sophia b 1775 m John Cathrae; William Benjamin b 1778 m M. Hite; Thomas Lewis was surveyor of Augusta County, Va., was a member of the House of Burgesses and of the Va. Convention in 1776 and was one of the Commissioners of Confederation in 1777 to treat with the Indian Tribes who had been defeated at the Battle of Point Pleasant. This data was taken from the genealogies of the Lewis and kindred families.—*Mrs. Annie E. McA. Grigg, Gainesville, Ga.*

10699.—This was also answered by Mrs. William Ardery, "Roccliegan," Paris, Ky.

10682. RIDGWAY.—Both Richard and David Ridgway were Quakers and performed no military ser. Richard, the immigrant, was Judge of Burlington Co., from 1700 to 1720, and d 1723. Richard Ridgway m Elizabeth Drews, but that was an error put out by myself through a misprint or misreading of letters in 1870, and

should have been Elizabeth Andrews. I am at present engaged on a genealogical history of the Ridgways and hope soon to have it completed.—*George C. Ridgway, Evansville, Ind.*

10651. MORSE.—See Morse Genealogy by Morse and Leavitt, pp. 53 and 54. Joseph (4) Morse s of Peter (3) (Lt. Anthony (2) Anthony (1)) and Priscilla Carpenter Morse was b Woodstock Feb. 13, 1705. He m first Apr. 27, 1730, Keziah dau of Josiah and Abigail Paine Cleveland who was b Canterbury, Conn., Nov. 11, 1711, d Sept. 1758. He m second Mrs. Ruth Williams. He d in Canterbury, Mar. 1, 1777. His ch were Benjamin b May 15, 1732, m Jan. 16, 1760, Betty Allen; Joseph b Oct. 25, 1734; Abigail b Nov. 23, 1735; Rebecca b Sept. 5, 1736; Anthony b Apr. 11, 1738, m May 11, 1762, Sarah Warren; Esther b Oct. 14, 1740, m Caleb Faulkner; Peter b Sept. 2, 1742, m Nov. 16, 1762, Sarah Ransom; Keziah b Nov. 14, 1744, m William Clark; Josiah b Oct. 25, 1746, removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., Deidamia b Feb. 24, 1748, m first Oliver Davidson second Elisha Litchfield third Moses Butterfield and fourth Mr. Brewster; Mary b May 9, 1752, m Dr. Ebenezer Adams; Priscilla. Nathaniel Morse (p. 129) s of Daniel (4) (Deacon William (3) Deacon William (2) Anthony (1)) and Elizabeth (Morse) Morse b Newbury, Mass., Oct. 20, 1728, lived in Preston, Conn., where he m Oct. 11, 1749, Mary dau of David and Dorothy Morgan who was b Apr. 27, 1732; he d June 5, 1781. His ch were Nathaniel b June 24, 1751; Major Anthony b Dec. 22, 1753, m Hulda Taylor, lived at Worthington, Mass.; David b Feb. 27, 1756; Mary b July 27, 1758, in Preston, m Asa Spalding of Worthington and had ch Silas,

Mary, Alfred, Alanson, Pauline, Asa, Laura; Robert b Jan. 16, 1764; Elijah b Dec. 23, 1755, m Mary dau of Daniel and Ann Morse his cousin; Ann d unmarried and Elizabeth b Oct. 7, 1771, m Mr. Shepard.—*Mrs. A. L. Osman*, Lead, South Dakota.

10453. LOVETT.—Vol. 1, p. 25, The Tyler Book, says that Hopestill Tyler m Mary Lovett, dau of Daniel Lovett of Braintree and Mendon in 1668. In 1692, during the witch-craft persecution, she was accused of witch-craft and imprisoned but finally released. She d in Preston, Conn., in 1732. Try "Savage Genealogical Dictionary" for Daniel Lovett.—*Bertha Kellogg Tyler*, Dalton, Ga.

QUERIES

10811. FOWLER.—Wanted Rev rec of Abraham Fowler of Bladensburg, Md., called the Paul Revere of Md. His s Alonzo Randolph Fowler m Frances Emily Draper, sister of Gen'l Draper. Their s Alonzo Eugene Fowler m Martha Ellen Shultz. Wanted also Rev rec of ances of Emily Frances Draper.—M. B. T.

10812. BIGGS-BIGGEN-HOWARD.—Did Samuel Howard a pioneer of W. Va. m Polly Biggs or Mary Biggen? Wanted ances of Samuel Howard and also of his w.—O. H. D.

10813. CROPPER.—Wanted ances and dates of Wm. Peter Cropper who m March 24, 1813, Patty Bowen (Court House Record Snow Hill, Md.). Atr. of Jephtha Bowen and Katie Truitt. Their ch were Elton Castlerugh, Margaret, Wm., Martha, Eliza. Elton m 1835 Mary Wells. Atr. Peter Wells of Balto., Md., later moved to Rock Island Ill.—F. W. C.

10814. CROSBY.—Wanted par of Katherine Crosby b abt 1789 in Conn. or N. Y., d 1874 in Blue Earth Co., Minn. Had two bros — and Chas., sis Betsy m — Phillips; Nancy m — Herrick; Polly m — Skinner; Katherine Crosby m Calvin Eastman b Conn. June 7, 1779, d Minn. 1866, set first in N. Y. Children were Luther, Tilton b 1814 m in N. Y. Ann Palmer in 1837; George; Henry; Albert; Harris; Andrew; Fanny; Emily; Eliza. Did father of Katherine have Rev rec?—C. A.

10815.—WALKER-COLEMAN.—Thomas Randolph Walker b in Va., June 11, 1799, d in Texas, Oct. 8, 1870, m Elizabeth Coleman b Sept. 20, 1800, in Nashville, Tenn., and later moved to Bastrop Co., Tex. Thomas Randolph Walker had a bro Wm. and sis Sally who m Bill Irwin. Elizabeth Coleman had bro Robert M. who was on Gen'l Sam Houston's Staff in Texas Mexican War. Children of Thomas Randolph and Elizabeth Walker were Lysander, James Coleman, Sarah, Francis and John G., all b in Tenn. and all moved to Texas. Wanted Walker and Coleman gen.

(a) EGGLESTON-MOSELEY.—Stephen Van

Rensselaer Eggleston b in Troy, N. Y., m Julia Ann Moseley in N. C. He was a ship carpenter and lived near a canal in N. C. Later moved to Texas and was one of the six men who set the town of Bastrop, Texas. Their ch were Maria, Mina, Mary, Zilphie, Zina, John, Permelia, Sarah, all b in N. C. and all moved to Bastrop, Texas. Stephen was killed by Indians in Bastrop Co., Texas; Permelia Eggleston m James Coleman Walker, s of Thos Randolph and Elizabeth Coleman Walker. Wanted Eggleston and Moseley gen.—H. H. H.

10816. STARR.—Would like to corres with desc of Anna Starr of New London, Conn., who m Stephen Prentice of New London in 1750. Their dau Anna m Joseph (?) Champlin and had s Joseph, and one dau Nancy. Anna Prentice Champlin m second Elnathan Hatch of East Haddam and had two dau b in New London. Elnathan was lost at sea and Anna and her dau went to Ohio.—E. L.

10817. GRAFF.—Wanted maiden name of Elizabeth — w of Hans Graff, Jr. She was the mother of Jacob b 1737, d 1819, bur at Sharpsburg, Md. Had Elizabeth's father Rev rec?—E. E. S.

10818. DEAN.—Wanted dates of b, d and m of Joseph Dean of Va., also maiden name and dates of his w.—G. D. R.

10819. CARTER.—Wanted Rev rec and par of Joshua Carter who m Ann Aliston of Odessa, Del., abt 1796; tradition says he came from Va.

(a) JACKSON.—Wanted Rev rec and maiden name of w of Daniel Jackson of Portsmouth, N. H., also his gen. His dau m Jean Baptiste Dauphin in 1782.—H. C. M.

10820. JONES.—Wanted all inf of gen and war rec of Abram Jones and his s Thomas Jones.—S. M. S.

10821. MARSHALL-KIRCHEVAL.—Wanted par and gen of Wm. Marshall who d Aug. 31, 1857, at Covington, Ky., m Elizabeth Kirchevel 1805 at Versailles, Ky. Wanted also names of his bros and sis.—W. S. B.

10822. MONTAGUE.—Wanted ances, Rev rec and dates of b, d and m of Clement Montague who d in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1791. Wanted also maiden name, gen and dates of his w Hannah. Their ch were Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth m Jonathan Carpenter; Isabel m James Ballard; Sarah m Charles Whiting; Susannah m Joseph Duerson.

(a) ENDICOTT.—Wanted ances of Sarah Endicott b Dec. 25, 1791, who m Clement Whiting nr Cyntiana, Ky., abt 1814.

(b) HALL.—Wanted ances of Daniel Hall b abt 1788 and of his w Susannah Ames b abt 1793. Their ch were Joseph, Eliza m Chas. Fuller; Lucy m Henry Bundy; Susan Rebecca b at Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., Apr. 4, 1827, m

Elihu Spear White in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan., 1814; Delilah m Harvey Campbell; Permelia m Jonathan Canfield. Daniel Hall ser in war of 1812.—M. O. W.

10823. LUCAS.—Wanted d and place of b of Rebecca sis of Robt. Lucas, Gov. of Ohio and territorial Gov. of Iowa. Also d and place of her m to John Kendall; also d of their s Jesse Kendall who m Caty Ann Rickey.—D. H. W.

10824. HORTON.—In Officers and Men of N. J. in the Rev War, p. 395, a Captain Nathaniel Horton is mentioned who enl fr Morris Co., N. J. Is he the same Nathaniel Horton (s of Caleb and Phebe Terry) who was b in Southold, L. I., Oct. 13, 1719, m Mehetable Wells in 1740 and moved to Chester, Morris Co., N. J., in 1748?

(a) ROBINSON.—Wanted par of Rebecca Robinson b June 21, 1742, d Dec. 14, 1819, m Deacon Nathaniel Horton in 1761, prob in Chester, N. J. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. T. S.

10825. VAN BUSKIRK.—Wanted Rev rec and par of Peter Van Buskirk, Allegany Co., Md. Wife Ruth Rhodes immigrated to Ohio, 1799 d 1836.

(a) ROWLAND.—Wanted par and maiden name of w Mary — of John Rowland, Del., immigrated to Ohio, 1811.

(b) NORRIS.—Wanted to corres with someone who has gen data of Ellen Norris who m Jeremiah Thomas nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and immigrated to Ohio, 1810.

(c) DYER.—Wanted par of Rebecca Dyer who lived nr Harper's Ferry, W. Va., b 1792, immigrated to Ohio, Pickaway Co., and m Samuel Rowland in 1819.—J. R.

10826. PIKE.—Wanted evidence that John Pike who d at Cornish, Me., 1808, and whose w was Mary Bennett, wid of Noah Davis, was lineally desc from Major Robt. Pike, mentioned by the poet Whittier. This desc is claimed by the Pikes of Cornish, Me., and Exeter, N. H.—K. T. H.

10827. SIMPSON.—Wanted names of ch of Wm. Simpson, 1710-1794, bur in Newtown Cemetery, Bucks Co., Pa. Did he have a grandson named Wm. Simpson?—E. C. M.

10828. STANLEY.—Wanted par of John Stanley who was Lord Surveyor of Md. and presumably the founder of the Stanley family in America, also names of his w and ch.—A. M. M.

10829. LONGFELLOW.—William Longfellow m Ann Sewell; was he a desc of John and Priscilla Alden and what relation did he bear to the poet Longfellow?—H. N. R.

10830. PICKETT.—Wanted names of the ch of Adam Pickett who m Hannah Wetherell May 16, 1680.—M. R. T. B.

10831. ROGERS.—Wanted ances and dates of Joanna Rogers who m 1761 Joshua Brown, Stonington, Conn.

(a) MOREY.—Wanted par and dates of Susannah Morey who m 1799 Adam s of Joshua Brown and lived in Stephentown, N. Y.

(b) CHAPMAN.—Wanted ances of Roxanna Chapman, b 1790, m 1808, Edmond Chereboy and lived in Stephentown, N. Y. Think both were from Conn.

(c) JACOB-SHUCK.—Wanted ances and dates of both Wilhelm Jacobi and his w Anna Eva Shuck of Columbia Co., N. Y. Their ch were Anna, Magdalena, Elizabeth, and Eva b 1756, who m Philip Wolfram.—J. B. B.

10832. RANDOLPH.—Wanted ances of Ann Randolph b Feb. 14, 1784, on the North River and d at Clayton, N. Y., in 1858, m Wm. Johnston of Clayton, N. Y.—E. D.

10833. SHERWOOD.—Wanted ances, d and place of m and d and maiden name of w of Daniel Sherwood who lived in Orange Co., N. Y., and whose s Joseph was b 1801. Did Daniel have more than one w?

(a) RUSSELL.—Wanted ances and all data of Tristam Russell who d 1840, lived in Nantucket, Dutchess Co., and Orange Co., N. Y., m 1783 Huldah Rogers b 1760. Where did she d?—T. W. S.

10834. FAUTLEROY.—Wanted proof of Rev ser of Col. Wm. Fauntleroy b Richmond Co., Va., 1713, d 1793. His ch were Elizabeth, Apphia, Wm., Dr. Moore, John, Griffin, Murdock, Jane, Mollie, Sallie, Joseph, Henry and Robert. Wanted dates of their b, d and m. Wanted also proof of Rev rec of Joseph s of Col. Wm. and Peggy Murdock Fauntleroy of Richmond Co., Va., b May 30, 1754, m his cousin Elizabeth Foushee Fauntleroy of Northumberland Co., or Spotsylvania Co., Va., d Dec. 1, 1815, at Greeneville, Clarke Co., Va. His ch were Wm. Moore, Maria, Bushrod, Joseph Murdock, Emily Carter, Thomas Turner, Daingerfield, Lawrence Butler, Robert Henry and Dr. John Foushee. Wanted also proof of Rev rec of Capt. Bushrod Fauntleroy son of Griffin and Ann Bushrod Fauntleroy, also dates of b, m and d. He was b in Cherry Point, Northumberland Co., and his estate was called "Betty's Neck" and later known as "Quentin Oak." He m Elizabeth dau of Dr. John Foushee, of Richmond County. His dau Elizabeth Foushee Fauntleroy m her cousin Joseph Fauntleroy, Mar's Hill, Richmond Co., Va. Bushrod Fauntleroy moved to Spotsylvania Co., and was commissioned Capt. of Foot 1755. Wanted inf also of the Foushee family of Va.—M. E. F.

10835. GOODRICH-HUBBARD.—Alpheus Goodrich of Rocky Hill, Conn., b Mar. 4, 1727 (David (3) David (2) William (1)) m Dec.

20, 1753, Hepezibah Hubbard, Rock Hill, Conn. Their s David b Dec. 12, 1754, m Adah Holden, Sept. 25, 1783. Wanted Rev rec of Alpheus and David Goodrich and par of Hepezibah Hubbard and Adah Holden.—M. G.

10836. MORTON.—Wanted any inf concerning ances and immigration of Jeremiah Morton to Ky. He came from either Orange or Culpeper Co., Va., and founded the village of Mortonsville in Woodford Co. and was living there in 1793 and had grown ch at that time. He d 1827.—L. W. H. G.

10837. REED.—Wanted par of Nathan Reed b June 3, 1813, in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pa., and set in Winchester, Ind.

(a) WAY.—Wanted date of m of Paul W. Way and his w Ashsah Moorman. Their dau Anna b in Randolph Co., N. C., abt 1808. Wanted exact date of her b. Wanted all data concerning these families.

(b) JARRETT.—Wanted par of Wright Jarrett who d in White Co., Ind., his w was Edith Rockhill. Wanted all dates for both.—F. J. W.

10838. GRAVES.—Wanted par of Pacy Graves b nr Chadds Ford, Pa., 1772, d 1840, m John Cheney of Chester Co., Pa., 1794.

(a) VAN ETEN.—Wanted par of Blandina or Dinah Van Eten b Minisink, N. Y., 1763, m Capt. Abraham Westfall at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., 1781.—N. V.

10839. GANGER.—Wanted given name of — Ganger, iron founder of Coatesville, Pa., who cast cannon for the Rev army. Wanted also dates of his b and d and maiden name of his w with her dates. Their dau m — James of Chester Co. and their dau Amelia James b 1799 m George Barton McCormick of Middletown, Pa.—D. V. McC. P.

10840. GILLESPIE.—Wanted Rev rec of James Gillespie, native of Ireland, m Mary McLaughlin from Scotland, ser from N. C. and later set nr Murfreesboro, Tenn.—M. J. M.

10841. JENKINS.—Fireash and Margaret Elizabeth Jenkins immigrated to Ga. at an early date. Their ch were Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, James, Wm. and Harriett. What was the origin of this family?—C. I. G.

10842. ASHLEY.—Robert Ashley m 1641 Mrs. Mary Horton wid of Thos. Wanted her maiden name and par.

(a) PICKETT.—Ruth Brewster b Oct. 3, 1631, m 1st John Pickett Mar. 14, 1651. Among their ch was Adam who m May 16, 1680, Hannah Wetherell. Wanted ances of Hannah and names and dates of their ch.

(b) TICE.—Richard Tice b Gloucester Co., N. J., Oct. 28, 1762, m Letitia. After Rev lived for a while in Phila. and L. I. and in 1843 removed to Independence, Texas, where he d 1850. Their dau Eliza Cheeseman Tice b

Phila., Apr. 7, 1792, m in Phila., Dec. 31, 1816, James Hall, b Lewes, Del., July 4, 1783, where he lived until 1797, when he moved to Phila. and became an architect. Their ch were Richard Tice Hall b 1817; Elizabeth b 1821; Mary b 1824 m — Brady; Sarah Louise b 1832; Adam John b 1827, all from Phila. Wanted ances of Richard Tice, maiden name and ances of his w Letitia and ances of James Hall.—H. L. S.

10843. WILSON-OWINGS.—In 1779 Sarah Ryon a wid m Chas. Walker in Md. Her maiden name was Wilson and her mother was a Miss Owings. Wanted Wilson and Owings gen.—R. A. M.

10844. LEONARD.—Would like all data of the Leonard family of N. J. Henry Axtell of Plymouth Co., Mass. m Jemima Leonard of Taunton, Mass. in 1737. They moved with the Leonards to N. J. Wanted Jemima's par and did her f have Rev rec?

(a) PRATT.—Daniel Axtell m Thankful Pratt 1702 a dau of Elder Pratt. Wanted her gen.—H. P. C.

10845. KEY.—Wanted names of w and ch of John Ross Key was he a s of Martin Key of Albemarle Co., Va.? Did Martin Key m Ann Dabney?—D. S. C.

10846. POST.—Wanted gen of Harlow Post b 1798 in Georgia, Vt., m Calista dau of Frederick and Alice Haswell Cushman in 1820. What relationship does Harlow bear to Jesse Post, Capt. Vt., Mil at Battle of Plattsburg and Dr. Martin M. Post b Vt. immigrated 1829 to Logansport, Ind.?

(a) HOOVER.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of family of Michael Hoover b 1803 Dauphin Co., Pa., m Mary Eby, dau of Christian Hershey. Is Michael a desc of Christian or John Huber who arrived in Phila., Sept. 21, 1832 from Switzerland?

(b) HERSHY.—Wanted par and name of w of Rev. Christian Hershey of Lancaster Co. Pa. who removed to Iowa, 1847. Wanted any data of the Hershey family.

(c) STOCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Sarah Stockwell who m Chas. Warner Oct. 5, 1789.

(d) ELLIOTT-AYRES.—Wanted gen and dates of both Andrew Elliott and his w Jennie Ayres. Their ch were Daniel, Lucretia, Elisha, Jacob, George, Mollie, Peter, Luke, Hannah, Betsy and Elias b 1795 d 1841 m 1813 Charity dau of Chas. and Sarah Stockwell Warner.—L. P. E.

10847. OWENS.—Wanted par, name and dates of—Owens a wid, who m James Magruder, Montgomery Co., Md. Wanted also date of his b, he d in 1815. Their ch were Charlotte, Elizabeth and Sally.—W. D. B.

10848. BIBB-FARRAR.—Wanted proof of Rev rec of John Bibb and Wm. Farrar prob from Tenn. Wanted also their gen.—A.

10849. WEBSTER.—Wanted name of w of Isaac Webster of Harford Co., Md. mother of Aliceanna Bond.

(a) HALL.—Wanted par of Lydia Hall who m Edward Skidmore and of Elizabeth Hall who m Wm. Carlin.

(b) JOHNSON-ADAMS.—Wanted par of Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams w of President John Quincy Adams also names of their ch.—A. H. E.

10850. PARHAM-INGRAM.—Presley Ingram and Charles Ingram came from Va., to Handcock Co., Ga., abt 1780 later removed to Baldwin Co., Ga. and Charles moved to La. Their f was Benjamin Ingram who m Betty Nelson Dec. 27, 1756. Presley Ingram m Elizabeth dau of Stith Parham from Va. Any inf of this Ingram and Parham ances desired.—M. H.

10851. TYLER.—Wanted par of Samuel Tyler b July 16, 1782 m Betsy Purdy lived in Chenango Co., N. Y. at time of death Mar. 20, 1855. Their ch were Lucinda, Morris, John, James, Orville, Samuel, George, Rachel, Almira, Almon, Alma, Col. Wm. and Alson.

(a) BABCOCK.—Wanted gen and name of w of Rodger Babcock lived in Chenango Co., N. Y. abt 1800. His ch were Almeron, Chester, and Alva. Wanted also name of w of Chester Babcock.—L. L. T.

10852. O'NEAL.—Joseph Turpin O'Neal was the s of John O'Neal who went with the soldiers to Lewistown, Del. at a time when the British soldiers were expected to land. For this ser his w Elizabeth Windsor O'Neal received a small pension. Wanted Windsor and O'Neal gen.—C. S. H.

10853. DUVALL.—Wanted par and given name of—Duvall who m Rebecca Beckett both of Prince George Co., Md.—J. H.

10854. BEALL.—Wanted inf of the desc of Samuel Beall a Rev sol. Was he the f of Samuel Beall who had twin sons Enoch and Elisha of Rockville, Montgomery Co., Md.

10855. COINER-KYNER.—Wanted Rev rec of Conrad Kyner of Pa.; also date of b, d and m of his w Elizabeth Stombough. Wanted also dates of b, m and d of John Kyner and Susan Myers his w. Wanted also dates of b, m and d of John Kyner and Elizabeth Brubaker.—E. P. H.

10856. CLARK.—Wanted par, names of bros and sis of George Clark of Pa. who fought as a sol and later as second lieutenant, fifth company, fourth battalion, Lancaster Co. Mil., James Burd, Col. (Pa. Archives, fifth series vol. seven, page four thirty-five). Was he a Mayflower desc?—H. S. A.

10857. MORRIS-WHARTON-HASEY.—Wanted par, date and pl of b of John Morris of Huntingdon Co., Pa., ser in Capt. John Reed's

Co. 8th Bat. 1779. Was his w Elizabeth Wharton? Their s John m Martha Burns Hasey in 1830. When was she b?—A. B. F.

10858. McCAIN-JOHNSON.—Wanted dates of b and m of Wm. McCain d 1807 and of his w Charlotte Johnson of Warwick, N. Y.—S. M. K.

10859. PRINCE.—Wanted par of Mary Prince who m Joseph Gould b Nov. 6, 1695 prob in Hull, Mass., s of Robert and Judith Percy Gould.—F. E. T.

10860. LANICH.—Wanted all inf and given names of the Lanich family who lived in Va. and left there abt eighty years ago. Names of the ch were Joseph, Thomas, Christopher, Andrew Jackson, and Delilah.—V. I. L.

10861. MARSHALL.—Wanted names and dates of the ch of Samuel Marshall and his w Mary Branch. Samuel Marshall was the s of Alexander d 1774 and his w Sarah (?) d 1783. They came from Chesterfield Co., Va.

(a) CHILDRESS.—Am tracing the Childress family and would be glad to corres with any of that name.—J. F. T.

10862. SQUIER.—Wanted par, place of res, name of w of Jonathan Squire. Jonathan Squier bought land from Andrew and Lewis Johnston in Livingston, Essex Co., N. J. in 1744 his will was proved Dec. 14, 1789, witnesses Ellis Cook, Rees Davids, Samuel Squier. His second wife's name was Lydia b abt 1702 d Jan. 3, 1777, ch John by first w d bef 1806; Nathaniel b 1727 d 1789, m Apr. 24, 1751 Mary Beach b 1732 d 1815; Zopher b July, 1731 d Mar. 2, 1800, m Annabel (mentioned in his will); Elijah b Nov. 21, 1738 d Sept., 1808, m Elizabeth—b May 26, 1734 d Oct. 27, 1805; Jonathan d Jan. 1800 m Hannah (mentioned in his will); Rachel m—Williams; Mary bapt. May 20, 1750 m—Reynolds. Wanted also names of ch of Nathaniel.—B. S. N.

10863. REED.—William Reed of Pa. Rev sol had s Allen who as late as the 40's lived in Versailles, Darke County, Ohio. Want to establish the ser of this particular William Reed as there were other soldiers of the same name from the State of Pa.—R. C. Y. S.

10864. MILLER.—Wanted all inf possible of James Miller and his w Mary. Their dau Sarah m Joseph Miller Black and lived in Lincoln or Rutherford Co., N. C.—A. E. G.

10865. BENNETT.—Ephraim Bennett b 1762 m Hannah Bently had s Samuel in the War of 1812. Did either have a sister Ruby who m first—Eggleston and second James Austin? Wanted par of this Ruby Bennett b 1775 in New Bedford, Mass.—C. A. M.

10866. MOORHEAD.—Samuel Moorhead was Capt. 1779 in Westmoreland Co. Pa. Mil., Christopher Hayes, Colonel. Joseph and Thomas Moorhead were soldiers in Capt. John Van Mater's Co. 3rd class 4th battalion West-

moreland Co. Mil. Alexander Moorhead was sol second class in Capt. John Van Mater's Co. 4th Battalion Westmoreland Co. Mil. Would like to know if any of these had s Wm. Moorhead who m Elizabeth Barnett.—L. L. F.

10867. HOLMES.—John Holmes lived in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. prior to 1772. He learned the Miller's trade left Rye, Sept., 1772 and removed to what is now the town of Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. and built and operated the first grist mill there. Soon after he brought his w Ruth and four small ch to his new home. Wanted par of Ruth. John Holmes d 1814 aged 78. Ruth d 1822 aged 91 and was interred at Charlton, N. Y. Their ch were Abigail m James Low; Ruth b Stonington, Conn., Jan. 2, 1767 m John Alexander; Prueilla m Elias Smith; Lydia m Lewis Northrup; John; Caleb. Did either the father of John or Ruth Holmes have Rev rec?

(a) NORTHRUP.—In the Northrup Genealogy the following persons are listed of Saratoga County, N. Y.; Eli d Charlton, N. Y. 1802; Abigail (prob. his w) d 1810; Thaddeus, Anna and Abraham Northrup, Charlton, N. Y. Lewis Northrup m Lydia Holmes who d 1834. Their

sons were Lewis and Major D. Where did the Northrups live before coming to Saratoga Co., N. Y.? Would like to corres with any Northrup desc.—A. B. J.

10868. JONES-FOSTER.—Two bros, Benjamin and George Jones m sisters, Elizabeth and Phoebe Foster. Par of both families desired. These bros removed to Wilkesboro, N. C. soon after the Rev from Orange Co. Va.—L. C. R.

10869. THRELKELD.—Wanted ances with dates of Daniel Threlkeld and w Delilah Nichols (?) of Culpeper, Va., who removed to Ky. soon after the Rev. Daniel had bros and sis Hansford, Nellie, Ruth, Polly.

(a) FLOYD-CROSBY.—Wanted ances with dates of Henry Helm Floyd and his w Frances Crosby whose mother was a Fleming. Henry Helm Floyd was b Sept. 21, 1761 Prince William Co. Va., enl in Rev army Faulquier Co. Va. 1781. His mother was Miss Helm and his bro Nathaniel Helm Floyd.—B. P. F.

10870. STRONG.—Wanted gen of John Strong of L. I., N. Y.

(a) RUSSELL.—Wanted gen of Phoebe Russell of Nantucket, Mass., who m E. Squires and removed to L. I.—W. E. B.



RESPECT THE FLAG

When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. It is in the blood of some to deride all expression of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street and stagger drunken in public places, and the bystanders will not pay much attention to you, but if you should get down on your knees and pray to Almighty God, or if you should stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marches by with flags to the breeze, most people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind! When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they please! When the band plays The Star Spangled Banner in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up, even if you rise alone; stand there, and don't be ashamed of it, either.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come when you see the flag flying from the masts of our ships on the great seas or floating from every flagstaff of the Republic. You will never have a worthier emotion. For of all the signs and symbols since the world

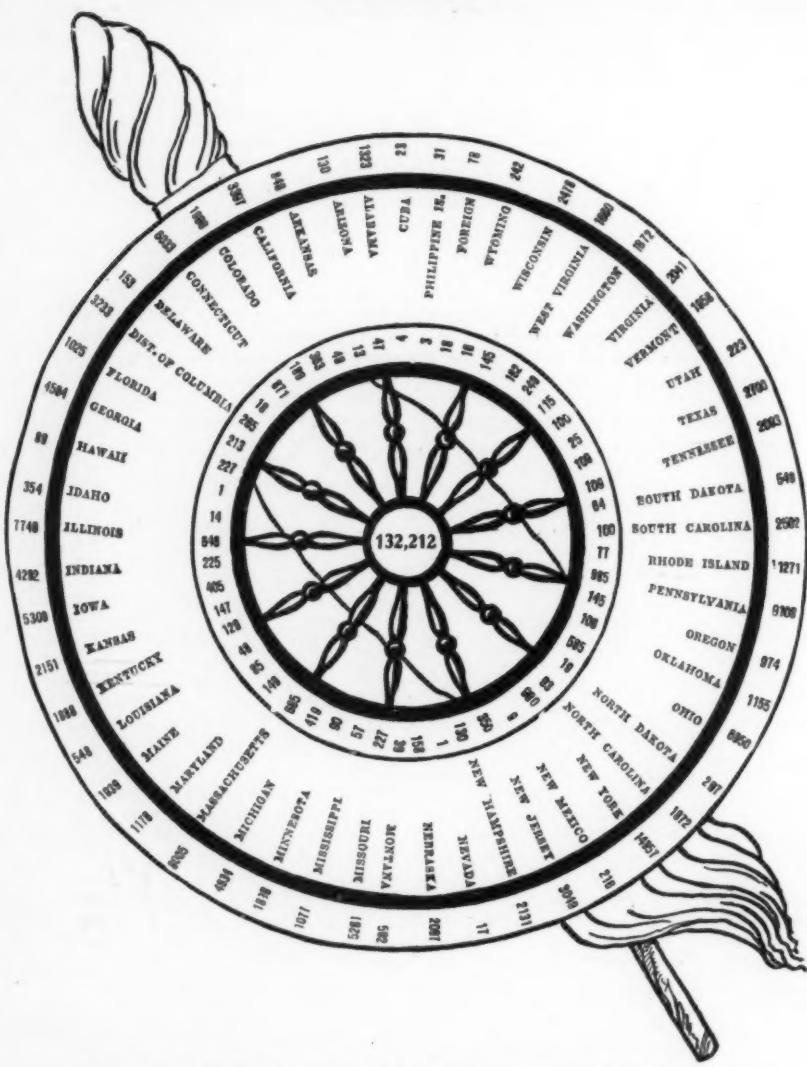
began there is none so full of meaning as the flag of this country.

Other flags mean a glorious past; this flag means a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of countless children yet unborn. It is the flag of to-morrow, the signal of the "Good time coming." It is not the flag of your king; it is the flag of yourself and your neighbors.

Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course, we have not yet arrived at that goal; injustice still dwells among us; senseless and cruel customs of the past still cling to us, but the flag leads the way of righting the wrongs of men.

Our flag is the world's symbol of liberty. That piece of red, white, and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upwards. It is the full-grown flower of generations fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.—Col. Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion.

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